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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Beware the Gift Bearers

Alms, Aims, Allocations

Sitting Down on Sit-Down

¶ **America, the Wooed**—Down in North Carolina Russian Ambassador Troyanovsky speaks in advocacy of an alliance between the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union as the "only way" to forestall another world war. Over in Tokyo, like the echo of a gong, General Sugiyama, Japanese War Minister, explains to a Parliamentary committee that it's the growing military strength of Russia that is responsible for Nippon's armament expansion. In an aërial office in New York, Dewitt MacKenzie, Associated Press foreign writer, puts the two facts together and finds a "not altogether altruistic" reason why Russia would welcome an alliance with the two greatest naval powers. Russia's unofficial aid to China brings open statements from Tokyo that a clash with the Muscovites may become necessary ere Nippon has its way with China. In which event the Soviet Union could make use of a couple of nice friendly navies like John's and Sam's. • Inherent in the situation is a warning: Beware the collectivist bearing orchids to democracy.

¶ **Relief Figures**—During one month last year some form of Government relief reached 10 per cent of the American people. But for the present, President Roosevelt, after conferences with Administration advisers and Congressional leaders, sets $250,000,000 for unemployment relief in addition to the $1,500,000,000 originally appropriated for the current fiscal year ending in a little over four months. Most of the money is to be used in industrial centers, but the quarter-billion boost in relief will permit continued employment of persons now on relief and in addition give a measure of assistance to those dispossessed of jobs by the recent recession. • And as the jobless are practically assured of relief, a lot of business men are claiming that a little relief for them might help them relieve the relief rolls.

¶ **Strike Against Strike**—New York City's Department of Welfare turns the tables on the Workers' Alliance which, to hasten relief disbursements, staged a sit-down strike. WPA had agreed to take 10,000 persons from home relief, give them jobs. Most of them needed clothes for outdoor work. The Welfare Department was ordered to give such cases precedence. There were delays. The Alliance, offended, struck. Up went the Welfare Department's shutters, out came a sign: "No more intake on account of interference by sit-down strikers of the Workers' Alliance." Opinion switched. From blaming the authorities, the unemployed began shaking fingers at the Alliance. • Say officers of the Alliance: "Frivolous, malicious." Say executives of the department: "Logical, effective." Say unemployed: "We want jobs."

¶ **On Arctic Ice**—Somewhere off Greenland's east coast the four Russian natural scientists who have drifted on an ice floe from the north pole, anxiously scan the ice-robed land as they drift by at the rate of 30 miles a day. Hope that dog team expeditions might reach them from Danish and Norwegian stations are blown away by an arctic gale, but a Norwegian coast guard vessel prepares to start for the floe, while the Soviet icebreaker, Taimyr, pushes on within airplane scouting distance and the three airplanes prepare to take off on a reconnaissance flight to seek a base for rescue operations. • As the seas pound chunks from that icy raft, sympathy for the wave-beleaguered party pounds chunks of self-centeredness from the sentiments of men.

¶ **Japan's Uncertain Answer**—A placating note sounds among the excited voices rising, like vapor from Fujiyama, above the cacophony of Japanese opinion. Nippon's Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, and its Navy Minister, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, confer on the reply to the French-British-American request for information on Japan's navy building intentions. Prior to their talks the navy spokesman expresses the belief that Japan will be willing to co-operate in the effort to head off a navy building free-for-all. But persistently the Japanese press insists that there'll be no assurance that Japan will restrict herself to the London Naval Pact provisions. • Between the two assertions, however, there seems to lie a possibility that Japan might be willing to participate in a new naval conference.

¶ **Family Affair**—To husbands: Lincoln Park Zoo, Oklahoma City, is minus a mountain lion of meek and meechin' mein. This mountain lion was so unassertive that he allowed his mate and offspring to take everything edible that was thrown into the cage, both theirs and his. On the day, when starved, he departed from their midst, the family howled mournfully and long. For Pa Lion? Don't be naive. They howled, declared the keepers, for the meat which formerly they stole from the deceased. And why address this to husbands? Why, to remind husbands to be grateful to wives who respect individual rights—or something.

In the Boston Section:

Whitcomb appointed by Tobin to bring business methods to city departments.

O'Hara out as Narragansett track head.

New flat rate auto insurance bill backed by Goodwin.

Eugene Ormandy arrives to conduct Philadelphia Orchestra here this week.

And News From All New England In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Big U. S. Navy Opposed; French Push Program

Paris to Build Two Battleships of 35,000 Tons at Once

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 10—Important statements by several French Ministers during the past day or two indicate unusual activities in the matter of the French armament program. France is to build two 35,000-ton battleships immediately, according to a statement made by William Bertrand, Minister of the Navy, before the Naval Commitee of the French Chamber yesterday.

The Committee approved his stand for a bigger navy to meet Italian competition in the Mediterranean and passed a resolution requesting the Government to submit to Parliament at the earliest possible moment details as to its new and enlarged naval program.

Government's Aim

Nevertheless, the Government is trying its best to prevent the burden of its enlarged program from falling on the production end of the nation's industry. In a statement last Tuesday, Paul Marchandeau, Finance Minister, said that a series of decrees, already approved by Premier Camille Chautemps, would be submitted to the next Cabinet meeting. Some of these are intended to ease taxes on general production and others are intended to lift cer-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Expansion Plans Assailed as 'Definite Step on Road to War'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—Development of the opposition to the $800,000,000 naval expansion program was carried forward in public today with a declaration that it is a "definite step on the road to war" while behind the scenes it grew increasingly apparent that Secretary of State Cordell Hull and President Roosevelt have not succeeded in allaying congressional or public suspicion that something more is intended by the program than national defense.

Frederick J. Libby, Executive Secretary of the National Council for the Prevention of War, a leading opponent of the big navy movement here, took the witness stand before the Naval Affairs Committee charging that the President in his Chicago speech "embarked on a policy of threat and bluff which can end only in humiliation or war."

He declared that the naval expansion program was a part of this policy, not a national defense measure, and insisted that "when you threaten another nation and it does not yield to threat, you must either back down or fight."

While statements such as this are being made before the Naval Com-

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'Newspaper' Transmitted In Facsimile by Radio

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—A two-column "facsimile newspaper" was successfully transmitted by radio through Station WOR of the Bamberger Broadcasting Company to a group of receiving sets, early today, indicating that the radio newspaper in the home, as the facsimile has been termed, is entering the phase of actuality and commercial exploitation. Its arrival changed the fundamental status between a radio station and its "listeners" to one of "readers" as well.

The facsimile process is the halfway step from sound broadcasting to television, recording static printing and photographs on paper, where television records motion on a screen.

The apparatus was the invention of William G. H. Finch, an engineer of the old Federal Radio Commission. In his system, printed matter and pictures were changed into electrical impulses by means of a photocell scanner and this was reproduced in 50 or so facsimile sets scattered in test homes in the suburban area of New York City.

Since WOR radiocasts sound programs during the day the facsimile transmissions were sent out between the hours of 2 to 6 a. m. Later WOR hopes to acquire a separate facsimile wavelength to transmit facsimile all day.

Only a two-column-wide strip of paper is printed by the WOR system but it can be easily extended to print a five-column tabloid-size page. The printing rate is about one inch a minute but this can also be speeded up.

While these are mechanical problems, which apparently can be easily solved, the most important effect of facsimile is the changes in newspaper habits it may cause. Obviously when these facsimile sets become widespread in use there will be no need of running to the corner or down to the rural mailbox for

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Intimate Message From Washington

Senator Lodge Wakes the Press Gallery—Makes It Apparent That Politics Is More Like Football Than Chess

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Feb. 10

Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., made a memorable impression striding up and down between three Senate seats the other day, in his fight for the prevailing wage amendment to the housing bill; and he raised a provocative question that has been bothering politicians ever since.

The question deals with the whole subject of Republican Senate strategy in the past five years. The Democrats started their great march to dominance in the 1930 election, and today there are only 15 Republicans left in the Senate—15 out of a membership of 96. And perhaps as a consequence, perhaps as a cause, the Republicans have followed a sideline attitude; a strategy fairly represented by their stand last year in the Supreme Court reorganization fight.

At the start of that fight, it will be recalled, it seemed certain that Mr. Roosevelt's will would prevail. It was just about a year ago that Editor & Publisher polled correspondents in the Senate press gallery and found all but two (of whom this writer was one) convinced that the program would whoop through.

As individuals, Republican Senators were against the plan. But as a party they consciously refrained from making an organized fight. "Sit tight and let the Democrats chew each other up!" was their motto. The theory was—and it had much force—that raising the party issue would merely solidify the Democrats. And so the Republicans sat back, avoided debate, and gleefully saw the President's program defeated. Their side-line stand was hailed as clever politics. But was it?

The Action on Cloture

The anti-lynching bill and the move for cloture provides a vivid, more recent illustration. Here again the Republicans remained aloof. Once more there was bitter controversy among Democrats. Excitement mounted high as the hour for the vote on cloture neared. This vote was set for 1 o'clock, and final arguments started at noon. In emotional, almost hysterical phrases the Democratic sponsors of the anti-lynching bill pleaded for cloture; Southern opponents retorted in kind. Half way through, Charles L. McNary, the Republican leader, rose, and in cool, almost superior tones, remarked that all his party, save one, favored the anti-lynching bill, but that they could not be expected to approve cloture; the only means, as everyone knew, by which the bill could be put into effect.

No doubt the Republicans were sincere. And again the strategy of staying aloof and above the Democratic internecine broil may have been good political chess.

But is politics, after all, a game of chess? Is it not rather like the clash and turmoil of the football field, where the home team, even though weak, will get mass support if it shows what is termed "fighting spirit"?

At any rate Senator Lodge the other day offered an example of the rival tactics and left an impression that will take a long time to wear off.

It was an incident full of drama. There was Senator Lodge, good-looking, six-feet tall, striding up and down the Senate floor with an ardor that could hardly contain itself, and taking on, one after other—with the cool back-stopping of Senator McNary—veteran Democratic leaders.

Correspondents Come to Life

Correspondents rubbed their eyes. They had not heard sounds issuing from that particular quarter of the Senate Chamber for years—that is, none save the protesting tones of Senator McNary, and the logical, but not very ardent public addresses of Senator Vandenberg. Even the figure of 15 does not tell the full story of Republican impotence, for Senators Borah, Frazier, Johnson and Nye are hardly regular, while, too many of the rest are lack-luster and unmagnetic.

Yet here was a Republican spokesman, actually young and daring, scaling the Democratic palisades. Correspondents remembered suddenly that once upon a time parties had been evenly matched in the Senate; that the Republicans once had their glories too. Perhaps it was not so much what Senator Lodge said as the mere fact that he said it. Most distinctly it was not political chess. It was football, rather, a sudden, gallant 40-yard run by a small college fullback—smack through the center of a Harvard line: quite futile, no doubt, but oh, what a thing to yank grandstands out of their lethargy and their seats with a roar of excitement!

And in retrospect, is not that the kind of thing that the quiescent Republican Party needs? The question is pat, for the 1938 election is just in view.

Republicans have played shrewd moves of chess in the past five years—and all the time they have been losing seats, right down to Senator Steiwer's resignation the other day. Chess is all right in its way, and Senator McNary has no doubt made good use of what numbers and material he had at command.

But for all that Senator Lodge is a living example of some things the Republicans really need, youth, fire, energy and aggressiveness.

Canada Studies Ways to Retain Its Trade Gains

Realizes That Revision of Ottawa Agreements Is Danger Point

Prosperity at Peak

The News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 10—Reassurance that the Canadian Government will not sacrifice the "interests of the agriculturists or manufacturers" in the negotiation of its new trade relations with the United States and Britain was officially voiced in the House of Commons yesterday.

The declaration, made by W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, is regarded as a significant statement of policy in view of the dual trade problem facing Canada. For not only is a new agreement with the United States to be negotiated, but Canada will bear a heavy share of concessions by the Dominions to enable Britain to make a more favorable arrangement with the States in the forthcoming Anglo-American trade negotiations.

Mr. Euler vigorously criticized the spokesmen of the Conservative Party who charged that Canadian producers would be sacrificed in negotiating the treaty with the United States.

"We had the same expressions of alarm when we proposed to make the first agreement with the United States but the result has shown there was no cause for it and the consequences have been mutually satisfactory," Mr. Euler said.

The Canadian people, Mr. Euler continued, were led to fear the consequences of the 1936 treaty with the United Kingdom and the treaty with Germany. In both instances their fears were groundless and both treaties worked advantageously.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

When Canada's two best customers start revising their own trade relationships, the Dominion will be facing readjustment of the arrangements which have brought Canadian trade to the highest point in the past seven years.

No study of the Canadian trade position can proceed without the simple premise that 90 per cent of Canada's exports are shipped to the United Kingdom and the United States.

Thus revision of the preference arrangements of 1932—under which Canada has enjoyed special advantages in the British markets—is a matter which Ottawa officials are giving most careful study. It is recognized that some of these preferences will necessarily be revised in the course of negotiating the new Anglo-American treaty.

But the approximately parallel revision of the Canada-United States trade treaty, which has been in force with important mutual benefits during the past two years, offers Canada the opportunity to keep its balance. Direct concessions from the United States may to a degree offset preferential sacrifices

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Steel and C. I. O. Shake Hands

Wide World

B. F. Fairless — President, United States Steel Corporation

Philip Murray — Chairman Steel Workers' Organizing Committee

Standing, Left to Right—C. F. Hood, President of American Steel & Wire; William Beye, Vice-President of United States Steel; J. L. Perry, President of Carnegie Steel; David J. McDonald, Secretary-Treasurer of S. W. O. C.; William Mitch, Regional Director of S. W. O. C.; Van A. Bittner, Chicago S. W. O. C. Director, and Charles Cox, Vice-President of National Tube Company

Women Clash on Equal Rights As Mere Male Senators Listen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 — Feminine proponents and opponents of an "equal rights" amendment to the Constitution have been engaged this week in portraying their views to the Senate Judiciary Committee in a dramatic manner.

Though the proposal, sponsored by the National Woman's Party, is nearly 15 years old, never has there been a more colorful battle of wits fought around it.

The National Woman's Party wants the amendment passed because it opposes special privileges for women and believes the quickest way to eliminate them is by wiping off the statute books in one sweep all laws dealing with maximum hours, minimum wages or hazardous occupations that apply to women only.

Gradual Emancipation

Opponents of the amendment, which include a dozen different women's groups, feel that gradual removal of discriminatory laws is the more effective way toward permanent emancipation of women.

Under the direction of these two different schools of thought, a parade of witnesses has passed before the Senate Committee this week in an effort to influence the vote the masculine committee is to take next Monday, Valentine's Day, on the woman's rights amendment.

Factory workers have been pitted against factory workers; socialite has spoken against socialite; and even the American Federation of Labor and the Roman Catholic Church have been dragged openly into the fray for the first time.

The organization opposing the amendment talked first, as they had requested the hearings. They accused the National Woman's Party of perpetrating a "get-rich quick short cut to social justice." They said they agreed with Oliver Wendell Holmes, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, that "it will need much more than the Nineteenth Amendment to convince that there are no differences between men and women, and that legislation cannot take those differences into account."

Declared Theoretical

Special effort was made this year to give a workaday atmosphere to the hearing. Miss Pauline Newman, blunt-speaking factory-trained New Yorker took the stand and did not mince words when she charged proponents of the amendment with being "numerically insignificant, industrially ignorant, politically highly theoretical, and socially, quite muddled."

But when it was the Woman's Party's turn, its speaker made the point that some of the amendment's opponents might feel differently if their jobs had been taken away from them and given to men because of a minimum wage law applying to women only. They produced for the witness stand Mrs. Maud Williams, a proofreader on the New York Herald Tribune, who sketched for the Committee her struggles to support a family of three sons and how the New York law prohibiting night work curtailed her earnings and opportunities.

Prominent Opponents

Opponents had Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the former Republican Governor of Pennsylvania, on their side. The Woman's Party had Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, sister of Senator Joseph F. Guffey, of Pennsylvania and Democratic Committeewoman from Pennsylvania on theirs.

Tiny bits of gold ribbon worn on lapels of Woman's Party members added color to the scene in the large Senate caucus room where the hearings were held. These were reminiscent of the colors many of these same women carried when they picketed the White House in presuffrage days.

While they have listened carefully to the arguments and observed the passing show with amusement and interest, the Senators on the Committee have given little indication of a change of views in the long-standing controversy.

New Buildings To Resist Quakes Urged in Hawaii

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Suddenly jolted out of normal tropical tranquillity by the most severe and general earthquake the Hawaiian Islands have experienced in recent years, Honolulu has been jarred into consciousness that steps should be taken immediately to make the city "shock-proof."

There were no fatalities and relatively little property damage resulted from the quake which occurred Jan. 22, but city leaders have nevertheless regarded the tremor as a warning of possibly more dangerous quakes in the future.

The most ominous view of the quake was taken by Dr. Thomas A. Jaggar, Hawaii's famed volcanologist, who urged that immediate steps be taken to put into effect a safe building program.

"Just because Hawaii has not had a really severe earthquake in the 100 years since the missionaries arrived is no reason to believe a bad earthquake will not come sometime," he said.

To safeguard the city, Dr. Jaggar advocated immediate appointment of a committee to study a safe building program. His views were apparently approved by Mayor Fred Wright, who proposed what has been termed a "disaster plan" for the city:

1. Preparation of a plan under which all municipal departments would know their function immediately in case of a catastrophe.
2. Modernization of the city's building code so buildings would be earthquake-proof and fire-proof.
3. Establishment of a reserve fund for relief purposes in the event of a disaster such as earthquake, epidemic, tidal wave, or conflagration.

Honolulu has no skyscrapers; few buildings are over five stories. The tallest building in the territory is the Aloha Tower on the Honolulu waterfront, which has an observation room on the tenth floor.

Because this building and other structures in town suffered almost no damage from the quake, Honolulu architects generally took an optimistic view, holding that the great majority of buildings here would be able to withstand a more severe shock.

U. S. Steel Renews Labor Agreement With Lewis Unit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Renewal of a labor agreement between the United States Steel Corporation and the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization, was announced yesterday at the conclusion of negotiations which brought together high officials of the union and the steel corporation.

Taking the place of a contract which expires on Feb. 28, the new agreement provides for retention of the 40-hour week and $5 minimum wage in plants of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company, the American Steel and Wire Company; the National Tube Company, and the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company. Extension of the terms to the Columbia Steel Company, Pacific Coast subsidiary of United States Steel, is to be arranged on Friday.

Recognition of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee as representative for its members in United States Steel mills was featured in the agreement, which provided also for establishment of plant grievance committees.

Terms of the contract provide for a conference upon 10 days' notice for the purpose of negotiating changes in the agreement. If changes are not agreed upon within 20 days of the notice, then all agreements are automatically terminated.

Employees of the Steel Corporation continue to have the right to join or not to join a labor organization and to be free from interference or coercion from any source.

The contract is to run indefinitely and in it the open shop is reaffirmed and the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee is recognized as the bargaining agency for its members only. Thus workers not members of a union represented by the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee are free to join any labor organization they wish. Wages are provided for on the same basis as in the old contract.

With a United States Steel contract in their portfolio, labor lead-

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Cities Left With Open Spaces

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The great open spaces apparently are not out west any more! they are in the cities. Overexpansion of city boom days is no longer indulged in, but the results of earlier excess remain, and many cities find themselves partially empty, according to Walter H. Blucher, executive director of the American Society of Planning Officials here.

Here's Detroit, for example. Thirty per cent of the land within its limits is undeveloped. And it is not the champion when it comes to vacant property. Portland, Ore., is reported 37 per cent free of buildings. Milwaukee is 26 per cent vacant. Chicago has 58 square miles, or 29 per cent of its area undeveloped. Of course a small part of it is water, but there are also plenty of empty lots for parking cars, playing baseball, or just taking short cuts.

The big expansion of cities came in the 20's, when cities vied with each other in the effort to increase their size. Not all were as optmistic as the made-to-order steel city of Gary, Ind., which put its limits way out in the country, to the amusement of motorists, but there were plenty of big annexations.

During this period, said Mr. Blucher, Los Angeles added 90 square miles; Detroit, 60, New Orleans, 18. Milwaukee, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Seattle, Chicago, and Minneapolis all realized imperial ambitions.

The urged to enlarge subsided in the '30s, however. Between 1930 and 1937, the same group of cities made virtually no annexations, Mr. Blucher found. The reason?

"The cities' ancient rivalry for size has waned, because the advantages of annexation are for the most part outweighed by the disadvantages in assuming the burdens, financial and otherwise, of annexed neighbors."

If it is control over suburban development the cities want, they can get it without annexing their adjacent unincorporated areas, Mr. Blucher explained. They can accomplish it, he said, by employing subdivision regulations or by promoting township or county zoning.

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President Asks $250,000,000 To Aid Jobless

In Special Message Says 3,000,000 Have Lost Jobs in 3 Months

Calls Need Urgent

Answers Till June 30—More May Be Sought Later—Increases Deficit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—Estimating that some 3,000,000 persons have lost their jobs in the past three months, President Roosevelt today asked Congress immediately to appropriate an additional $250,000,000 to augment present sums available for unemployment relief.

At the same time, he conferred with congressional and departmental leaders about revival and propulsion of the wages and hours bill—defeated in the special session—which is believed to have new impetus now that economic conditions appear to have worsened, and he granted an appointment to two men who have been clamoring for a talk with him for years, David Lasser and Herbert Benjamin, leaders of the Workers Alliance—the left-wing organization which claims to represent the unemployed.

These events add up to show how seriously the Administration takes the current unemployment problem, with several weeks of severe weather still to come in many parts of the country.

Big Additions to List

Thus far, the WPA rolls—currently at 1,950,000 persons—have cared for the more pressing unemployment needs, but demands for additional help have been pouring in urgently from the main urban areas. Earlier this week, a delegation of Midwestern Mayors—Republicans and Democrats alike—asked for $400,000,000 to help carry the burden until the end of the fiscal year on June 30.

President Roosevelt not quite halves the Mayors' demand in asking Congress for $250,000,000. But the end may not be yet. If relief needs become more urgent than at present, or continue at the current level, it will always be possible for the President to ask for an additional deficiency appropriation before the session adjourns.

The Chief Executive points out that funds available at the beginning of this year would permit relieving an average of 1,700,000 for the six months ending the fiscal year. Since 1,950,000 are now on the rolls, it is clear that sharp cuts in later months would be necessary to continue even at the present level.

With the extra quarter million—which Congress is expected to appropriate without great ado, since pressure from local communities has become severe—it may be possible to take care of as many as 3,000,000 persons for the remaining weeks of severe weather if the number tapers off sharply in the late spring months.

The Relief Message

The text of President Roosevelt's letter to Speaker Bankhead on relief follows:

I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation of $250,000,000 for relief of the unemployed.

Emergency and work relief: To continue to provide relief and work relief as authorized in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1937, and subject to all provisions thereof, $250,000,000, which amount shall be added to, and proportionately increase the specified amounts of the limitations prescribed under the appropriation made in such act (50 Stat. 352).

According to the best estimate available at this time it appears that, during the past three months, approximately three mil-

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Anti-Jew Cabinet Of Goga's Resigns

BUCHAREST, Feb. 10 (AP)—The anti-Semitic Government of Premier Octavian Goga resigned today after six turbulent weeks in office.

Former Premier George Mironescu was commissioned by the King to form a new Cabinet.

The Cabinet's fall was climax of a day in which indications of Mr. Goga's fall from favor mounted. Before the resignation, King Carol had summoned four former Premiers, not including Mr. Mironescu, to the palace for individual audiences. These were: Nicolas Jorga, Alexander Vaido-Voevod, George Tatarescue and Dr. Juliu Maniu.

Mr. Mironescu, veteran of Rumanian politics, was a leader of the National Peasant Party before his announced retirement from politics in November, 1933. He headed his own Cabinet in 1930-31 and held posts in the subsequent Cabinets of Dr. Maniu and Mr. Vaidavoevod, of the same Party.

Mr. Goga took office Dec. 28, 1937, and embarked at once on an anti-Jewish program that drew worldwide attention. Because his National Christian Party held only 9 per cent of the seats in Parliament he had that body dissolved Jan. 18 and elections called.

Drive for World Police Begun in United States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—A world police force to halt aggression and an international tribunal to iron out injustices between nations are two objectives that are gaining new adherents even as the post-war collective peace system appears to lose strength.

Evidence to this effect is supplied by the establishment of an American branch of the New Commonwealth, a world-wide group to promote an international police force. Signs of the New Commonwealth's activity in the United States were provided by the long round-table debate on the advisability of an international police force at the recent National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War in Washington.

Shouldering the handicap of making its message carry through the resistant atmosphere of American isolationism, the New Commonwealth, with headquarters at 75 West Forty-Fifth Street, New York City, has begun a campaign of education. Its task is doubly difficult because it must breast a well-organized effort to coax America into the League of Nations by weakening the sanction elements in the League Covenant.

The New Commonwealth is strongest in Great Britain, where it has enrolled 100 members of the House of Commons, and such men as Winston Churchill, President of the British section; Sir Norman Angell, Lord Davies, the Commonwealth's "moving spirit," and such parliamentarians of the Left as Maj. C. R. Attlee.

Units in 44 Nations

Formation of the American branch means that there are now organized branches of the Commonwealth in at least nine nations. There are offices in some 44 countries. Interested in the American branch are John W. Davis, former presidential candidate; Oscar T. Colby, writer on peace subjects. The American Vice-Presidents are: Hamilton Holt, Mrs. David Starr Jordan, Henry Goddard Leach, Donald A. MacLean, Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, Ralph W. Sockman, Miss Sarah Wambaugh.

Lord Davies, in a speaking tour of the United States last year, plowed the ground for establishment of the American branch. Here and there, perhaps in Florida, perhaps in New York, perhaps in California, a few people were added to the list of those interested in Lord Davies' message. With the ultimate harvest in doubt, converts to the international police force idea capitalized all the interest Lord Davies had been able to arouse and launched the American section.

The Commonwealth has the two specific objectives previously mentioned:

1. Establishment of an international tribunal empowered to deal with all disputes threatening the peace of the world.

2. Creation of an international police force under the control of an international authority, as a sanction of international law and a guaranty of security against aggression.

Supplementary

These objectives would be supplementary to the League of Nations and the World Court. The League Assembly would perhaps become the lawmaking body and the World Court would interpret law without the power to enforce it. The proposed tribunal might ultimately have power to revise treaties and translate justice into enforceable law. The precise functions of the Tribunal are somewhat moot at the moment.

Spokesmen of the New Commonwealth contend that such additions would supply the international peace machinery with all the parts that a government should have—a legislature to make the laws, a judiciary to interpret them and render decisions, and an executive branch to enforce them.

The present trend is away from collective action. Italy has officially withdrawn from the League. Nations generally are resorting to unilateral re-armament, having spent $48,000,000,000 from 1930 to 1937 for armies, navies and air forces.

Some 500,000 persons may have been killed in wars since 1930, despite the covenant and pacts to outlaw wars. There is strong pressure to weaken the League by removing the sanctions elements in the Covenant.

The Solution

J. M. Colton Hand, secretary of the American branch of the Commonwealth, recognizes that these circumstances have impaired confidence in any collective system. But he contends that while the collective system has lost ground through its weakness, the solution is not to weaken it still further but to supply the judicial enforcement functions it should have had at the start.

The international police force is based on the insurance principle. There would be a federated army under an international authority, commissioned to maintain world peace and to carry out the decisions of the international tribunal. In order to interfere as little as possible with the sovereign right of each nation to defend itself, the international army would be limited to weapons of offense. The individual nations would retain the instruments of defense.

The Commonwealth's chief foe is nationalism, which fears any strong international body as a potential threat to national freedom of action. Commonwealth spokesmen reply that a world of law in place of a world of anarchy will supply the maximum of freedom for all nations.

It is also contended by many peace groups that an international police would constitute a force philosophy inimical to peace. The Commonwealth insists that there is a difference between force used on the side of law and force used by nations in pursuit of their own interests. If there was no such distinction, it is held that there would be no difference between the local policeman and the criminal.

'Tarzan' Weismuller Gets 'Wild Man' Role

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Feb. 10 (AP) Johnny Weissmuller, who has played Tarzan seven years, got a new screen role today. He will be "The Wild Man of Borneo" in a picture of that name.

NEW YORK, The Next Stop?
If New York is your next stop, you'll want to know about The Shelton Hotel.
The Shelton provides its guests with "added attractions", at no added cost, among them are the famous Shelton swimming pool, gymnasium, library and solarium.
Furthermore, The Shelton is in the Grand Central zone, considered the best location in New York.
RATES $3 per day single
SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE., at 49th ST.
NEW YORK

Western Women Hear How Waste Increases Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—"Women who form 45 per cent of the voting public in this country, who have 65 per cent of the savings in their name and who own 40 per cent of the real estate, have a moral, financial and political stake in Government. Paying a large share of the taxes which support Government they have a right to question how these taxes are spent."

Mrs. Florence P. Kahn of San Francisco, former Congresswoman, addressing the third annual meeting of Pro America Republican Women's Group held here recently, further pointed out with numerous illustrations, how taxes are bing "paid and paid" toward expenses which amount to $22,000,000 a day.

Much of this sum, Mrs. Kahn charged, is going to the support of experimental schemes which have been tried before and found wanting. "In the third century," she continued, "Diocletian, Emperor of Rome, following a depression, caused by over-production, abolished a republican form of government, made edicts against the money changers, regulated prices, boosted taxes, reformed the coinage, and even tried to regulate production. He did it all with the help of three assistants, the original 'brain trust.' Shortly after this, according to Gibbon, Rome fell."

Pro America, it was recalled at the meeting, was formed in 1933 with Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt as one of its founders. It was dedicated "to preserve the American ideal of government by awakening the people of the nation to their individual responsibility of informed and active citizenship."

The Association is now organized in seven western states and is actuated, as one delegate pointed out, by the covered-wagon pioneer spirit. A prophecy of Theodore Roosevelt's is used by the organization which says—No matter what may happen in the industrial East, in the hour of trial, out of the West, will come some great force to rekindle the national spirit and save this country." State presidents of Pro America were present from California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana.

"It is to make intelligent voters, wise in the ways of government, alert to dangers threatening a democratic form of government, that Pro America has developed a ground-up educational program, Mrs. Neal Tourtellotte, president of the organization, explained. "It is based on the truth that knowledge is the first aid to good government."

The party system of government is one of the group's strong advocates. Both Mrs. Kahn and Dean Chares E. McAllister of Spokane, another speaker at the meeting, spoke in favor of the need of the "belligerent minority."

U. S. Officials Talk With Mrs. Rubens

MOSCOW, Feb. 10 (AP)—Mrs. Ruth Marie Rubens of New York talked for 1 hour and 15 minutes today with Loy W. Henderson, United States Charge d'Affaires, but apparently was able to impart little of her account of her arrest on suspicion of espionage. Mrs. Rubens was permitted to answer only questions approved by an examining judge of the Soviet Military Tribunal wearing the insignia of a brigade commander.

Mr. Henderson declined to tell what took place during his visit to the Butirka prison outside Moscow until he had made his report to the State Department. He was accompanied by Angus Ward, United States Consul. The interview had been formally demanded by the American Government Jan. 18. Present in addition to the Americans were the judge, a representative of the Soviet Foreign Office, and an official who acted as interpreter.

The woman was identified by Mr. Henderson as the person to whom was issued a valid American passport in the name of Ruth Marie Rubens. When arrested she was traveling on another passport, not valid, as "Mrs. Donald L. Robinson." The two American officials found her to be the same woman with whom they taked briefly at the National Hotel the night of Dec. 8, a few hours before her disappearance from that hotel, two doors from the United States Embassy. The "Donald L. Robinson" with whom she had come to Russia in November had disappeared a week before. It later developed he was arrested as a spy at Sverdlovsk in the Ural Mountains Dec. 2.

Laws for the Masses

Rotary Clubs of South America are fostering legislation to help the masses, according to Major Jose Perez-Brown, Commissioner for the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition, who visited Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Chile.

'Paper' Printed by Radio

WOR RADIO PRINT

WEATHER Fair—Colder

FACSIMILE Home Edition

Newark, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 10, 1938

RADIO OPENS VISUAL ERA

Marvels of Facsimile Transmission Are Utilized by WOR Engineers' New Home Radio Service

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (two a.m.)—A new era in radio history was inaugurated over WOR here early this morning.

It marks the beginning of a new period in broadcast- [illegible] influ- [illegible] family's pocketbook, and the cost will continue to dwindle.

The latest in world events, pictures, sports, drawings, education, literature brought directly to [illegible] living room

Is It For the Home?

Too often the most promising playthings of the research laboratory are widely proclaim- [illegible] for instant [illegible]

WOR engineers have selected several of the most advanced methods of facsimile transmission yet devised for this new experimental service.

The first to be employed [illegible] the system [illegible]

BENAY VENUTA
WOR-Mutual Singing Star

Copy of "Facsimile Newspaper"

A Sample of the Facsimile Strip, About Two Columns Wide, Is Shown Just as It Comes Out of the Receiver-Printer in the Owner's Home. A Stylus or Pen, Actuated by the Radio Transmitter Moves Across the Paper, Line After Line, Until It Has Recorded the Solid Pictures and Matter Shown Here

'Newspaper' Transmitted In Facsimile by Radio

(Continued from Page 1)

the newspapers to get amplified accounts of bulletins which may have been radiocast early over sound radio channels. Pictures and type may be sent in greater volume when the mechanical problems of faster transmission have been solved. Newspapers possibly may give the background of the shorter facsimile bulletins at greater length and with possibly more editorial treatment.

Farmers in outlying districts will receive facsimile bulletins as instantaneously as city apartment people. In the RCA facsimile system the receiver is equipped with a cutting knife so that the rolls of paper may be assembled in book fashion. With binding materials and increased speed of transmission, magazines and perhaps even books may be sent over the air. In all day operation news will be relayed over home facsimile sets almost as soon as it hapens.

The biggest competition perhaps that facsimile may meet is the breaking down of the resistance of the consumer who believes that the two or three cent price of his morning or evening newspaper is cheaper. Yet facsimile, beyond set cost, will be fairly cheap. On the basis of speed alone newspaper, may never be able to compete with facsimile receivers. Advertising, as in the case of newspapers and on the radio, is expected to underwrite the cost of facsimile transmission. The home operators' cost will be the rolls of paper and electric current.

At the moment facsimile receivers cost in the neighborhood of $125. Under mass production, however, their cost is expected to be reduced to $35 or less. The facsimile receiver is no more complicated in design than the average all-wave receiver.

Step to Television

Facsimile reception is, of course, regarded as a step on the way to television which has not yet been perfected to a state for public use. So far only eight facsimile licenses have been granted on a temporary basis. But as public urgency compels more transmissions the experiment will change as in the case of radiocasting to a more permanent basis. Radio stations WGN, Chicago; WSM, Nashville; KSD, St. Louis; WOR, Newark; WHO, Des Moines; WGH, Newport News; KFBK, Sacramento; and KMJ, Fresno, have received licenses to operate. A score of applications are in awaiting decision by the F. C. C. It will be noted that most of the licensees as well as applicants are newspapers.

Coin Trial Is Held At Philadelphia Mint

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Philadelphia mint was the scene of the annual "trial of the coins" yesterday, the Treasury Department announced. Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint, convened the Assay Commission there to test 61,524 coins for weight and fineness.

President Roosevelt appointed 17 citizens as members of the Commission, one of the oldest institutions in the Government. One silver coin of every 2,000 delivered from the coining room of each mint must, under the law, be submitted for tests to the Commission.

Parents in Kansas Advise Merchants To Shun War Toys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Acting at a time when toys for the Christmas of 1938 are having their first showings in New York, the Kansas City Council of Parents and Teachers has called upon merchants to fill their counters with constructive play materials, and to eliminate war toys.

The plan is indorsed unanimously by 500 presidents and executive committeemen of parent-teacher associations in the various schools of the city. Addressed to the Merchants' Association of Kansas City, a letter said, in part:

"It is the feeling of our organization that, if we are to build for permanent world peace, the desire and training for peace must begin early in life. A committee was appointed to write to your association asking that our merchants handling toys co-operate in a peace policy or plan for 1938, banning all toys pertaining to war from display or sale in their stores, and replacing them with toys that will build friendly and constructive ideas, thereby participating in an educational plan of promoting peace rather than creating an interest in war."

The Merchants' Association replied through its President, Robert L. Mehornay, that it could not undertake to regulate the type of merchandise handled by its members. However, the Parent-Teacher Council was assured the letter would be passed on to the individual members, and their sympathetic consideration would be asked.

Meanwhile, a statewide effort along the same line was pushed forward in a meeting in Kansas City, Jan. 27, of the Executive Committee of the Missouri Congress of Parents and Teachers. The Committee heard the report of a subcommittee appointed recently to consider means of promoting the use of constructive play materials. The subcommittee was authorized to continue its work, and the Executive Committee issued a statement which concluded:

"The Congress, which is definitely committed to a program of peace, feels that play with constructive toys is a definite step in this educational plan."

The problem was considered in a meeting of the State Executive Committee in St. Louis last November. Mrs. Frank E. Dorsey of Kansas City, State President, said it was felt that action at that time would be unfair to merchants who already had purchased their Christmas stocks. The subcommittee was appointed with the idea of developing and expressing sentiment against war toys before the merchants placed orders for next Christmas. That such orders already are being taken was indicated by the presence in Kansas City last week of a Christmas tree salesman from Montana, who obtained contracts for 18,000 firs.

Spanish Insurgents To Free U. S. Ship

ST.-JEAN-DE-LUZ, France, Feb. 10 (AP)—Claude G. Bowers, United States Ambassador to Spain, was informed by Spanish Insurgent authorities today that the American Tanker Nantucket Chief, seized by the Insurgents on Jan. 18, was at Cadiz but would be freed in a few days.

Insurgent officials said the tanker's cargo of Russian oil—originally intended for the Spanish Government—had been unloaded at Insurgent-held Cadiz, where the ship was awaiting the arrival of her Captain, J. E. Lewis, from Palma, Mallorca.

When the Nantucket Chief was taken to Palma, Insurgent naval and air base, Captain Lewis was sentenced to 17 years' imprisonment, but was pardoned and was said to be on his way to Cadiz to take his ship back to the United States.

Bureau Projects Turn Deserts Into Gardens

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Commissioner John C. Page told a convention of contractors yesterday the Reclamation Bureau would launch several major projects in the next few months, including the Shasta Dam, part of the Central Valley project in California, which he said would be "one of the outstanding structures in the world."

Addressing the Associated General Contractors of America, Mr. Page said the Bureau completed 66 construction contracts involving expenditure of $38,565,000 in the past year. He said 55 contracts involving $55,620,000 were now in force, and that the present program would increase the area served by federal projects by about 2,500,000 acres, adding this meant "in another generation perhaps 600,000 more people will be making their homes and their livings, as a result of irrigation, in areas not now populated."

Mr. Page warned the contractors the forming of combinations to bid on huge projects "might take a form, so common, as to be no longer in the public interest."

Roper Lauds Airlines As Planes Fly Again

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper announced yesterday that Northwest Airlines, Inc., had been authorized to resume passenger service immediately.

All of the concern's planes were ordered grounded Saturday. Previously, Northwest's 14-H Lockheed planes were grounded, following a crash in Montana in which 10 persons were killed.

The 14-H Lockheeds will return to passenger service today or Friday, after 50 hours of test flights. All other planes of the line are eligible to return to passenger service immediately.

Secretary Roper's statement said the authorization to resume service "followed a thorough inspection of the equipment by the Department's official representatives." It added that Northwest had operated 11 years without a passenger fatality, which Mr. Roper called an "outstanding accomplishment."

Quotes From Congress

Our System

Washington, Feb. 10

Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho: We do not know what the future has in store for us as a nation, but we do know that the system of government which was brought forth on this continent nearly 150 years ago has brought greater contentment and prosperity and more of freedom to the average man or woman than any form of government yet devised.

A Good Show

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky: None of those who have frequented the galleries for weeks have had really any entertainment worthy of their trouble in coming here. Now that the occupants of the galleries have a chance to enjoy the Senate, why not let them do it? (Laughter.)

Farms and Battleships

Representative Phil Ferguson (D) of Oklahoma: Certainly if the country could not afford the $150,000,000 additional appropriation for the farm program, it cannot afford two more big battleships that would cost more than this amount.

Confidence in Business

Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts: You cannot stimulate business by calling gatherings together such as have been in Washington in the last few days. You must instill confidence into business and have a certainty of purpose rather than create fear and uncertainty.

Rabbits and Profits

Representative Charles L. Gifford (R) of Massachusetts: We have endured much in the last five years from these theoretically minded economists who have never been defiled with the pitch of profit-making. May I remind you that Houdini used to pull rabbits out of his hat, but he did not make his living selling rabbits. (Laughter and applause.)

Aid in 121 Pages

Representative Marvin Jones (D) of Texas: A great deal has been said here about the fact that the Farm Bill contains 121 pages. Industry secured its tariff in a bill of 366 pages. We insist the farmer have an offset to the tariff and be put on an equality with industry.

Want a Christmas Tree Now?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—With Christmas, 1937, only two months in the past, C. G. Sherman of Kalispell, Mont., is already selling Christmas trees for 1938. That the merchants here did not consider he was rushing the season is indicated by the fact he obtained orders for 18,000 evergreens.

Mr. Sherman in his visit imparted some information about the Christmas tree business. The "harvest" in Montana will begin in October; but the cutters will not be looking for those cute little "Christmas trees" that every tourist sees in plenty throughout the Rockies. Those baby trees, if cut, would scatter their needles even before they reached the living room, Mr. Sherman said.

The cutter's eye will be on the treetops. At the end of a barren 30-foot pole of Douglas fir, he may see a symmetrical tuft of green. That will be a 6-foot Christmas tree. The tree, bought from the property owner or, if it is in the national forest, from the Federal Government, will be felled with a few swift strokes of a sharp saw. Cutting time for a 3-inch fir is about 15 seconds. Then the topper lops off the green crown, and the job is done.

The 30-foot shaft is left to rot. But that is nothing for the conservationists to worry about, said Mr. Sherman. The forests must be thinned, if big trees are to grow, and the Christmas tree choppers take only such trees as the forest rangers agree should be cut

The wholesale price for a 6-foot tree from a 30-foot trunk is 50 cents, Mr. Sherman said. From that figure, prices range upward about as far as the buyer may care to go. A 50-foot tree which has grown symmetrically in an isolated spot, with branches all the way to the ground, may be bought entire for $60.

Electrification: S. C. Still Builds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—This State's determination to carry benefits of electricity into the country by means of its Rural Electrification Authority finds the first year's efforts credited with erecting 593 miles of rural power lines now in actual operation and 303 additional miles still in varied stages of construction.

Approximately 2,151 patrons are being served by the Authority, while 1,152 more can use electrical power when present construction is completed.

An expansion program to double the first year's achievement is contemplated for the coming year, the Authority's secretary, Comptroller General A. J. Beattie, announces.

"We expect to greatly increase the rural service during the next year and will continue to expand and extend the service as rapidly as federal requirements can be complied with," he declares.

"The Authority has executed documents which can provide funds not to exceed $3,000,000, including what has already been spent. This, of course, is subject to approval on each application for loans."

Chinese Students Plan 60-Day Trek

CHANGSHA, China, Feb. 10 (AP)—A Japanese air raid on Changsha yesterday hastened preparations of the student community, largely refugees from conquered North China, to start on a 60-day journey afoot to a safer haven in Yunnan, China's extreme southwestern Province.

The students, accompanied by many professors, plan to walk all the way to Yunnan, some 900 miles, so as to leave motor transport free for war work. There are no railways available.

Most of the students already have come about 800 miles from Universities of Tientsin and Peiping, which moved provisionally to Changsha, in Hunan Province, when the North China Cities were seized by Japan early in the war.

Passenger Flights Suspended by Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Bureau of Air Commerce announced Feb. 7 suspension of all passenger service on the Northwest Airlines routes west of Chicago, until the line meets department regulations.

The Department said the Line had failed to comply with regulations for maintenance of its planes.

An order, which the Department said was entered Feb. 7, permits the Company to carry on with mail and air freight service, but prohibits passenger flights. The Northwest Airlines operates out of Chicago over Montana, North Dakota, Idaho, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Wisconsin, with a western terminal in Seattle.

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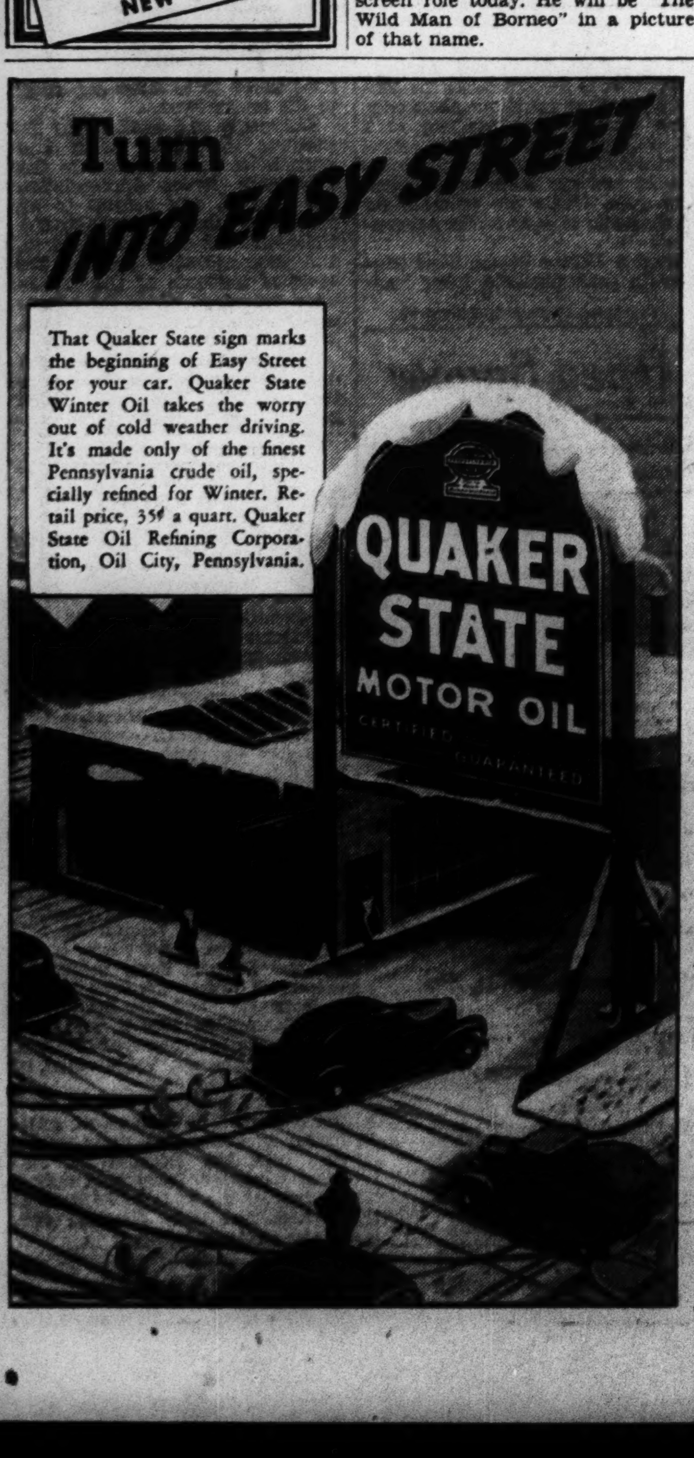

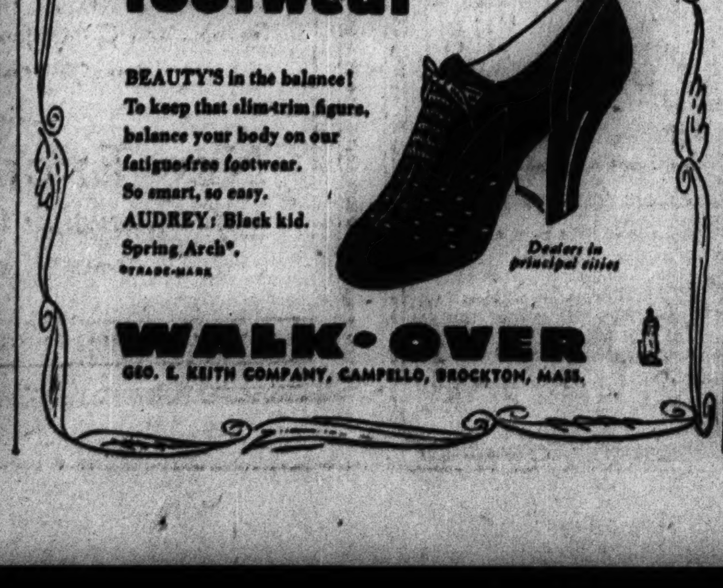

Economic Independence Held First Rule of Italian Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The early weeks of 1938 find the Italian Government determined to effect all possible economies and to hold to its self-sufficiency ideals, after the drastic expedient of a 10 per cent capital levy to place the nation's finances on a sound footing.

Pursuing the policy of relying on national resources to meet national needs and avoiding, whether voluntarily or not, foreign commitments, the country has by strenuous efforts raised the necessary funds in the home market to finance the cost of rearmament and of the public works which the development of the Empire demand.

The heavy demands on the public purse have been met on the whole without curtailing the normal business activities of the country. But the ordinary taxation remains very heavy.

Following the recent visit to London of Count Giuseppe Volpi, President of the Confederation of Industrials, there were rumors that Italy was trying for a £20,000,000 loan in London. The rumors met with official denial here, and at any rate no loan was agreed upon.

Italy still has to meet liabilities incurred in relation to past loans—the Morgan $100,000,000 loan and those made to certain Italian cities and public utilities.

The official view given out by the Fascist Government is that it is adverse to further commitments. If foreign capital, it says, cares to seek investments either in Italy or her colonies, it will be welcomed. Such transactions, however, are private business investments, not foreign loans.

Costs and prices have gradually adjusted themselves to the lira alignment made in October, 1936. The Central Price Committee set up at that date under the auspices of the National Directory of the Fascist Party regulated the price movement on the basis of the real increase in the cost of imported raw materials, thus avoiding a sudden steep rise in the cost of living. In June, 1937, the Corporations took over the function of price regulation from the Fascist Party's Central Price Committee. The former bodies now have the task of bringing home prices into keeping with the internal value of the lira and with the international price level.

According to official figures the index number of the retail prices of 20 leading foodstuffs, calculated by the Central Statistical Institute on the basis 100 equal 1928, stood at 82 on October, 1, 1936 and at 94.1 on the corresponding date of 1937. Over the same period and on the same basis the cost of living index rose from 85.23 to 95.95. To meet higher living costs these calculations show the wage index has also risen, from 99.48 in October 1936 to 102.39 in October 1937.

The promotion of the Under-Secretariat for Trade and Valuta to a Ministry reflects the importance attached to control of foreign trade. The system followed is typical of Fascist economic methods, which combine private enterprise, working on a profit-earning basis, with government direction and control.

Foreign trade is controlled with an eye to the country's balance of international payments. The Minister draws up at the beginning of the year a budget of import needs to be offset by exports, visible and invisible, and the national federations of the several industries attend to the distribution of the import quotas of raw materials assigned to them.

By this means it is claimed the Minister can encourage activities which are nationally profitable, while checking forms of national extravagance. Imports for 1937 outran exports to the tune of some 300,000,000 lire per month, a figure which reflects in part the lower purchasing power of the lira on foreign markets, as also the poor wheat harvest of 1936, which made it necessary to make large cereal imports. Compared to 1936, however, the value of Italian exports has more than doubled, while the volume of imports has declined.

In the economic and social field, 1937 witnessed moves toward the corporative organization of production.

While production mainly conducted by small and medium-sized firms is in the hands of private enterprise, represented by the guilds through which the activities of the individual concerns are directed, a special form of co-operation between the State and joint-stock companies has been elaborated in the case of those "large-scale industries working directly or indirectly for national defense."

Speaking to the National Corporations Assembly two years ago Premier Mussolini announced that such companies would be organized in big units, possessing a character of their own, within the orbit of the State. This was done in 1936 for the great shipping companies, and 1937 saw the method extended to the iron and steel industry and to some branches of the chemical trades. These industries have been reorganized by the Industrial Reconstruction Institute.

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Dominion Loan Council Accepted by Nova Scotia

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Feb. 10 (CP)—Nova Scotia is prepared to agree to the setting up of a national loan council to regulate public borrowing, although this Province does not feel the need of such control itself, Premier Angus L. MacDonald said Feb. 8 before the Rowell Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations.

"We are willing to be a party to a loan council, if it is felt to be in the general interest, though we in Nova Scotia did not feel any great need of it," he said. "But Provinces whose credit is poor would be able to borrow more readily and at cheaper rates."

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Socialists and Parliamentary Co-operation

Acme

French Chamber of Deputies in Session

The Socialist Party in France Is Sharply Divided on the Question of Policy. One Group Favors Normal Participation in Parliamentary Government, While the Other Group Is Tending in the Opposite Direction

French Socialists Split Over Future Course

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 10—French democracy's future is closely wrapped up in the outcome of a conflict now under way within the ranks of the Socialist Party in France.

Two contradictory trends of French socialism have become evident in the light of the recent political crisis. One, led by Léon Blum, is moving toward regular, normal participation in parliamentary government, toward collaboration with the "bourgeois" parties in the responsibilities of republican rule. The other is tending in the opposite direction, toward revolution.

Electoral considerations will undoubtedly have a great deal to do with the ultimate result of these tendencies. Many Socialist deputies are finding that the voters in their districts are tending to turn toward Communist candidates, on the grounds that Socialism, after a year and a half in office, failed to realize its promises.

At the same time it is certain that the Frenchman, even when he calls himself a Socialist or a Communist, is intensely patriotic and essentially realistic. If he becomes really convinced that danger threatens "la patrie" his national traditions will break through the thin shell of Marxism without difficulty. To many French observers, however, the problem is whether this realization reaches the general public in sufficient time to make its moderating influence adequately felt.

Moderates Defeated

The nucleus of the "revolutionary front" is the group just formed within the Socialist Party by M. Marceau Pivert. This would have no particular significance, except for the fact that the tendency represented by M. Pivert has been gaining in strength lately. At a congress of the important Socialist Federation of the Seine—including Paris and its suburbs—M. Pivert obtained an absolute majority for his "Revolutionary Left" group over the two other moderate sections of the Party.

This victory followed close upon another defeat of the moderate Socialist element. When Premier Camille Chautemps, during the recent political crisis, invited the Socialists to participate in his Cabinet, ex-Premier Léon Blum put the matter before the National Council of the Party. Despite an eloquent plea by M. Blum and the other moderate Socialist leaders, a majority of the Council voted against allowing the Socialists to be represented in the Chautemps Cabinet. This was the first time since 1921 that the moderate tendency within the Socialist Party has been defeated by the extremist or revolutionary wing.

Thus it is clear that the Socialist movement is going through a crucial period of evolution. On the one hand, the Left wing of the Party is becoming more extreme. The program outlined by M. Pivert at the recent Congress advocated a "revolutionary front" of workers, peasants and the "other victims of capitalism" who were resolved to "resist the war into which the present Government is leading them."

Outlines Program

He urges that the Party should cease voting national defense credits and insist on a reduction of the period of compulsory military service now fixed at two years. Instead of helping the "bourgeois" prepare for war, he said, the Socialists should be carrying on a ceaseless class war against capitalism and against fascism in France.

The moderate element in the Socialist Party, on the other hand, which so far constitutes the majority, advocates a renunciation of class war. Without abandoning completely their Socialist ideals, they take the viewpoint that collaboration of all classes in France is the only means by which the present economic and financial crisis can be overcome, and the country saved from the international danger that threatens it. It is significant that the two largest peace-time defense budgets France has ever known were voted in 1936 by Léon Blum's Popular Front Cabinet and in 1937 by a Cabinet in which there were nine Socialist ministers.

N. J. Governor Denies Power To Air Election Records

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 10—Told in blunt terms by Gov. A. Harry Moore that no aid could be expected from him in obtaining access to challenged Hudson County election records, the House Committee investigating alleged ballot frauds was uncertain today of its next move. The group will meet in Newark. From one source, it was reported that arrests would be made.

The Governor sharply rebuked the Republican-controlled Committee for presenting the matter to him.

"You know I haven't any authority," he said. "There is no power I can exercise. I am surprised you come to me."

"I would not be suprised if you come to ask aid for people who need relief. Then I could help you. I would not be surprised if you asked aid for children not getting the education they are entitled to. I am surprised you ask me for something which you know I have no authority to give you.

"The courts of the state are open to you. If you are right, the courts are behind you. That's all I have to say to you."

With that, the Governor rose quickly from his chair and walked into his private office.

The Committee was at the executive chambers only a few minutes, the call following a two-hour secret conference in which it drafted a letter to the Governor detailing its futile efforts to get the Hudson County poll and registry books for use in its investigation. The Republicans charged that if they could get the books, they could prove widespread fraudulent voting in Hudson County, where Governor Moore received a plurality of 129,000. The books are locked in a vault in the office of Charles F. Stoebling, Hudson, Commissioner of Permanent Registration, and a Republican.

The communication to Governor Moore, which he read before replying to the Committee, said the records had been subpoenaed from a "public official," but had not been produced, and that the Assembly sergeant-at-arms has been prevented by police from seizing them.

Governor Moore and Committee members were tense as they met late yesterday. The Governor greeted them curtly, saying, "Oh, yes," when Chairman Henry Young, Jr. (R), of Newark, introduced his colleagues. Mr. Young explained the Committee was "faced with a somewhat difficult situation," in getting the election records and decided to ask the Governor's help.

Mr. Moore read the letter and commented:

"Of course you know the official (Charles F. Stoebling, County Commissioner of Registration) who has custody is a Republican."

"That is an oversight," said Mr. Young.

"An intentional oversight, it seems to me," the Governor replied.

"I don't pretend to advise the Governor on his authority," said Mr. Young, after the interview, "but I believe this is in his province. He mentioned the courts. I do not believe a committee of the Assembly is in a subservient position to the courts."

Resumption of Republican discussion of state relief financing disclosed widespread, growing opposition to a proposed trademark registration plan, but practically no advance toward solution of the problem.

The Senators, meeting during the day and adjourning before the Assembly convened last night, interspersed short open sessions with longer closed Republican conferences and finally went home pledged to return here Monday to tackle the relief puzzle again.

Strike Hits N. Y. Strikers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Meeting strike strategy with strike strategy, New York City's Department of Welfare today had brought a speedy end to a Workers' Alliance "sit-down" over relief disbursement with a "sit-down" of its own. Confronted yesterday with a succession of stoppages of operations in one district office for home relief after another, as the protest action spread against delays in making allotments of clothing to needy persons, the department put up the shutters. Signs were posted in all the struck offices.

"No more intake on account of interference by sit-down strikers of the Workers' Alliance," the order read.

The import was that no relief clients would be served as long as the strike was in progress, whereas previously in the long list of protest actions which the Alliance has brought to bear against bureau policies here every effort has been made to keep the offices open and maintain their functions as well as could be, despite the presence of strikers.

The latest controversy was occasioned by the fact that the Works Progress Administration had agreed to take 10,000 persons from home relief, and since most of these were laborers who would need adequate clothing for outdoor work, the supervisors had instructions to care for these transfer cases first.

The Alliance found fault with the attendant delays, and, as has been its practice, undertook to combat the situation with a wave of "sit-ins" that were to continue until the city made full provision for clothing all those on relief.

About 350 persons were participating when the signs were posted. The move was immediately effective in turning the resentment of the unemployed from the relief authorities to the Alliance and is expected to become a department policy in coping with pressure-group activities.

Officers of the Alliance denounced the signs as "frivolous" and "malicious."

Soviet Icebreaker Nears Polar Party

MOSCOW, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Soviet Icebreaker Taimyr reported today she was within airplane scouting distance of the four Russian scientists adrift on an ice floe off the east coast of Greenland.

The craft was the nearest of four rescue ships racing to take off the explorers. Her position last night was given as about 130 miles from the drafting floe.

Admiral Dushenoff, commander of the Northern Fleet of the Red Navy, said the three planes aboard the Taimyr could now begin search for a base from which to conduct rescue operations. Radio communication was re-established with the camp last night after a 36-hour interruption by magnetic storms.

Volunteer Skiers Get Snowbound Town's Mail

TAHOE CITY, Calif., Feb. 10 (AP)—Residents of this snowbound mountain community had their first mail in a week today by the combined efforts of ski runners and James McIver, Truckee mail carrier.

Mr. McIver drove to within eight miles of Tahoe City and delivered the mail to ski-equipped volunteers who completed the trip.

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Serbian Church Wins Fight on Vatican Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Feb. 10—The long and acrimonious dispute between the Yugoslav Government and the Serbian Orthodox Church, which at times threatened the very existence of the Government, appears to have been settled. The dispute turned on a Concordat arranged with the Vatican in 1935, giving the Roman Catholic Church numerous privileges to which the Serbian Church was stoutly opposed. After rushing the Concordat bill through the Lower House of Parliament last summer, the opposition from the Serbian Church and the ultra-nationalists became so strong that the bill was not taken to the Senate and in the meantime the Government actively engaged in efforts to reach an accord with the Orthodox Church.

On Jan. 20 last, a clearly inspired article appeared in all the leading newspapers stating that the Concordat bill would not go to the Senate. On Monday the Council of Bishops of the Orthodox Church issued a statement declaring that it was satisfied with assurances that had been given by Prime Minister Milan Stoyadinovitch and the Minister of the Interior, the Rev. Anton Koroshets, one of the prime movers in the Concordat, that the Concordat had been definitely taken from the order of the day and would not be brought before Parliament again.

General Amnesty Declared

This communiqué from the Bishops is taken to mean that they have made peace with the Government. It goes on to say that the Council will continue its work in order to settle the question of the election of a Patriarch, the former incumbent having passed on during the dispute last July. It is to be presumed that since the orthodox clergy have yielded and accepted the Government's guarantee as satisfactory, the Government on its side will do its part in meeting the wishes of the Bishops as to the person of the Patriarch and his election.

After the communiqué was issued by the Bishops a general amnesty was declared by the Regents in Belgrade for all clergy and laymen who were in prison on trial or had previously been condemned for any disorder in conection with the debate on the Concordat in Parliament. Through this liquidation of difficulties with the Orthodox Church it is generally considered that the Stoyadinovitch Government has added new strength to its position.

Three Different Religions

The quarrel between Church and State dates from last July when the Church took exception to ratification by the Government of the Concordat with the Vatican made by ex-Prime Minister Bogoleub Yeftitch.

The reason for objection was that the Concordat allegedly gave excessive privileges to the Roman Catholic Church in a Greek Orthodox State. Yugoslavia comprises people who are adherents of three different religions: the Greek Orthodox of Serbians, the Roman Catholic of the Croatians and Slovenes, and the Moslems of the Bosnians.

The struggle reached its apex when the Concordat was passed by the House and when, on the same day, the head of the Church, Patriarch Varnava, passed on. Violent riots took place and later on some of the members of the Yugoslav Cabinet were deprived of all church privileges.

Since then the Yugoslav Government has been trying to mend affairs with the Greek Orthodox Church which is backed by the Nationalists and the Army. The Minister of Religion and some others who championed the Concordat have been replaced by persons on good terms with many of the leading Bishops of the Orthodox Church.

Church Council Convened

The Bishops were approached by Government supporters with the aim of bringing about a settlement. Individual Bishops agreed and an official move was made for peace by calling together the Church Council of Bishops for Jan. 22.

When this day came, the requiem which had been announced was celebrated, and 600 priests assembled here in answer to the secret order to meet in this city. After a service for the late Patriarch in the church, a long procession of priests was formed and marched through the streets, lined with thousands of persons, to the grave where a "memorandum" to be given to the Council of Bishops was read. This "memorandum" demanded additional guarantees against putting into force the old Concordat.

Violent speeches were made against the Government accusing Prime Minister Stoyadinovitch of having made some secret arrangement with the Pope when he visited the latter in December. In spite of these attacks on the Government, the procession returned unmolested through the town and presented the memorandum to the conclave of the 23 Bishops meeting in the Palace of the Patriarch. Then followed the Government move which put an entirely new face on the situation.

Aiding Philadelphia Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10—Alarmed at the attempts of other cities and states to attract industries from Philadelphia, business men recently appealed directly to Gov. George A. Earle, Mayor S. Davis Wilson and members of City Council to take some action to prevent the threatened movement from this city.

The appeal, voiced in letters sent by Charles J. Maxwell, president of the Walnut Street Association, was chiefly concerned with the report that the Curtis Publishing Company might remove its plant from this city to Wilmington, Del.

This "calls for action on our part," the letter read. "The loss of a great industry to the city and State calls for action on the part of someone with power to do something, and we appeal to you.

"Analyzing this news, we fail to find mention of any efforts on the part of anyone to keep the industry here, as though no one in Philadelphia cared," the letter continued.

It also pointed out that loss of such a business would mean not only a corresponding loss of income, but also loss of a considerable amount of free advertising for the city.

According to the letter, instead of waiving taxes on a Federal project such as the Hill Creek Housing unit, the city might better adjust taxes on its larger industries so that its citizens can be assured of continued employment.

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94TH ANNUAL STATEMENT
DECEMBER 31, 1937

Assets (Increase $26,670,973)	$402,321,302
Liabilities (Including $10,150,000 for 1938 dividends)	387,026,077
Surplus and Contingency Funds	$15,295,225

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GEORGE WILLARD SMITH* President of the Company
PHILIP STOCKTON President, First National Bank of Boston

* Member of Finance Committee

★ ★ ★

RATIO of 1937 ASSETS

Gov't Bonds	15.5%
Canadian Bonds	.9
State & City Bonds	6.0
Railroad Bonds	16.6
Public Utility Bonds	14.4
Industrial Bonds	2.7
Stocks	2.8
Real Estate	7.5
Mortgages	11.5
Policy Loans	12.8
Cash	4.2
All Other Assets	5.1
★	100 %

GROWTH of ASSETS

1917	$84,549,000
1922	127,966,000
1927	200,776,000
1932	277,877,000
1937	402,321,000

Big Navy Opposed as Step on Road to War

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee Secretary Hull, it is learned, is calling individual members of Congress to his office, devoting much time to each one and attempting to persuade each in his earnest manner that there is real fundamental danger to the United States in the current world situation, and that the only way to make sure the nation will not be involved in war is to help prevent the outbreak of war. He explains to each that the naval program is a purely national defense measure in this sense, namely, that it is essential to the success of a policy which would discourage aggression and therefore keep war away from the United States.

He has had some success in persuading his callers to see his point of view. It is apparent at the naval hearings that a majority of the members of the Committee have accepted it. But it is also learned that among his callers are at least three who have reacted entirely contrary to Secretary Hull's intention and have gone over to opposition in the belief that a bigger navy would lead to a foreign policy involving American involvement abroad.

Isolationists Aroused

It is perfectly clear that traditional isolationism in Congress has been seriously aroused and is in an insistent and questioning mood. Even in the Naval Committee itself there is sufficient demand for more enlightenment to require some clarification as a prerequisite to Committee approval.

During the morning hearings Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, demanded that Arthur Krock, New York Times columnist, be summoned before the Committee for questioning as to the source of his information that there is an intangible naval understanding between the United States and Great Britain.

"I demand that we call Mr. Krock before this Committee to tell us where he gets this information that we cannot get," he said.

"Are we mice or are we men?"

Discussion Is Ended

The chairman of the Committee ended the matter with a suggestion that it be settled in an executive session.

Mr. Libby's testimony was the main feature of the day's hearing. Citing a number of editorials from newspapers in the Middle West where he has recently been on tour he said in part:

"Your Committee is doubtless fully aware of the uneasiness in the country of which these references to typical newspapers are indicative. We believe that the President in his Chicago speech embarked upon a policy of threat and bluff which can end only in humiliation or war."

Mr. Libby contended that the State Department should be asked other questions than those recently put to it. "If this country is pursuing a parallel course with Great Britain to safeguard international treaty rights in China or consulting for the purposes of concerted action to serve the joint purposes of the United States and the British Empire," he said, "the consequence to our country of carrying this policy through to its logical conclusions is to involve us unnecessarily in the wars both of Asia and of Europe."

Peaceful Adjustments

If the U. S. rejects a policy of concerted action to settle world problems by war, Mr. Libby urged, its influence will be exerted on the side of "an alternative constructive policy of peaceful adjustment of present conflicts." He demanded a careful study on the part of Congress, the State Department, and the whole country of the van Zeeland report. He concluded:

"In rejecting a British alliance or parrallel action with Britain as against other nations, we reject at the same time the policy now branded as 'isolation.' To borrow from the President's Chautauqua speech, 'We are not isolationists except insofar as we seek to isolate ourselves completely from war.' International economic co-operation, 'collective action' with and not against certain nations, the President's 'good neighbor' policy persevered in toward all nations—these are the policies which seem to us to be in the plain interest of the United States, and not only of the United States. They seem to us to offer hope, and perhaps the only hope, for ultimate peace.

"We oppose, therefore, the supplementary navy program as a definite step on the road to war and as making more difficult those peaceful adjustments that we regard as essential to world peace."

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French Push Naval Program

(Continued from Page 1)

tain taxes on industries connected with national defense.

The Government plan is to relieve from production tax the proportion of goods which has been produced above the level of the preceding year, thus constituting a premium on increased production.

At the same time M. Marchandeau indicated that the exchange equalization fund would play its part in financing the armament program. This fund is to be reinforced by the restoration of a fund of approximately 4,500,000,000 francs, ceded by the equalization fund to the Bank of France last fall to aid in repayment of the British loan. This amount of gold has now been placed once again at the disposal of the fund to aid it in defending the franc.

Royal Visit Stresses Close Ties That Bind France and England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 10—The forthcoming state visit to France of King George and Queen Elizabeth is viewed here as yet another indication of the close ties which bind the two western democracies in the social as well as the political field.

Political collaboration between them has been so unvarying for the past two years—since German rearmament reached the stage when it began to cause them both lively apprehension—that it is now taken for granted. The royal visit—the first since 1914—will, it is felt, provide an opportunity for democracy to show that it can provide a spontaneous welcome for its friends to equal anything staged elsewhere.

France Speeds Work On New Naval Base Off Coast of Algeria

PARIS, Feb. 10 (AP)—Hastening of the completion of a new naval base at Mers-el-Kebir, on the Bay of Oran, Algeria, is understood to be planned by Defense Minister Edouard Daladier. Work was begun in 1935 at a cost of 275,000,000 francs (about $9,166,666).

The new base would complete a triangle of French bases, with Bizerta and Toulon in the Mediterranean. Bizerta, in Tunisia, is only 150 miles from Sicily and less than an hour by air from the Italian airplane bases and is considered vulnerable in the event of trouble with Italy.

Construction of a naval base at Agadir on the Atlantic Coast of Morocco also would be started, it was said, for use in case French shipping was forced to take the Cape route to the Orient if an enemy controlled the Mediterranean in war time.

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Pressure Machine and Inventors

Dr. Thomas Poulter (Right), Director of Research Foundation of Armour Institute of Technology, and His Assistant, Robert Williams (Left), Make Test With Device

Graphite submitted to pressure that gives it diamond hardness—P. T. Barnum recalled as curio collector in clock of the year 1823 on show at Hayden Planetarium; dial seems unconnected with works

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

From the land of perpetual ice and snow, where as second in command to Admiral Byrd he supervised research work of the second expedition, Dr. Thomas C. Poulter, now director of research at Armour Institute of Technology, is advancing toward the heart of a realm where tremendous pressures hold sway.

So far, Dr. Poulter has succeeded in building a great press with which he can produce 1,500,000 pounds per square inch. At this pressure, duplicated on earth only in laboratories at Harvard University and elsewhere at depths of several hundred miles beneath the earth's surface, matter is changed to forms never before witnessed by men.

A tiny dab of graphite, for instance, a form of carbon valuable for lubrication, is worse than useless in its usual capacity under such pressure, for it becomes harder than a diamond. In fact it will scratch steel as only a diamond can. Ice compressed as no Antarctic ice will ever be through natural sources, becomes so hot it cannot be held in the hand without burning the holder. Dr. Poulter seeks new worlds to conquer—right in Chicago.

Sky Scannings: Timepiece

On display at the Hayden Planetarium last month was P. T. Barnum's famous "Mystery Clock," now belonging to Dr. Edwin Goldman, but still as much a puzzle to everyone who tries to fathom its workings, as ever. Apparently there is no connection between the works, encased in mahogany, velvet and gold, and the dial which rests in two supporting arms on top of a long glass rod rising from the base. What turns the single hand that serves to tell the hour and minute?

There was no explanation on the label, but now the story can be told. The apparently single glass rod between the face and works is really two rods, one within the other, the inner geared to the works and turned by them. Second, the innocent-looking dial front is really two-faced. The numerals are on one dial and back of that is another dial to which is fastened the single hand of the clock.

The second dial is also a moving part, with teeth cut in its edge, and is connected with the revolving glass rod by a series of gears and a shaft, all hidden by one of the supporting arms. As the inner dial revolves, it carries around with it the fixed hand always pointing to the correct hour and minute. The clock was built in the year 1823.

Kerosene Puts Out Fire

Firemen in Greenville, Ala., were recently successful in a battle against fire using kerosene instead of water. Fire was discovered smouldering deep down inside cotton bales where water wouldn't penetrate, while kerosene would. The shortage of air at the fire meant that any kerosene fumes generated could not burn. Thus kerosene did water's job in that case better than water could.

Bee's Travel Record

Harry Walker, entomologist at the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, has been watching bees at their work for a long time and finds they make from 40,000 to 80,000 trips visiting many times this number of flowers to collect sufficient nectar to make a pound of honey. In doing so the bee travels at least twice the distance around the world and must eat up to 20 pounds of honey to make one pound of beeswax. The annual honey production in the United States is somewhere around 400,000,000 pounds. All this so we can enjoy our candy or morning pancakes.

Snow Geese Assemble

A noisy flock of approximately 8,000 greater snow geese, believed by ornithologists to constitute more than 98 per cent of the entire world population of those periodic travelers from the Arctic wastes, is established at present in winter quarters along North Carolina's barrier of coastal islands.

Chicamacomico Island, a few miles south of Oregon Inlet, was selected by the geese as their concentration point this season. It lies near the gateway to Cape Hatteras and is within the lands proposed for perpetual protection by the National Park Service as America's first national seashore reservation.

Legislation, approved last August by President Roosevelt, authorizes the national seashore as a conservation-recreation area to embrace approximately 100 square miles on the islands. Since Federal purchase of park lands is prohibited, public or private donors must be depended on to deed a minimum of 10,000 acres before the National Park Service may accept the lands for protection and development.

Beard Says Big Navy Policy Leads Only to Aggression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—Following are excerpts from the criticism of the Roosevelt Administration foreign policy, delivered before the House Naval Affairs Committee yesterday by Charles A. Beard, historian and pedagogue:

First of all there is the policy implicit and explicit in President Roosevelt's speech in Chicago last October. The policy of quarantine. Unless he was just talking thoughtlessly or was bluffing he believes that the United States should pass judgment on all quarrels in Europe and Asia, quarantine the "wicked" and employ the Army and Navy of the United States in making good the quarantine when it is defied.

This policy calls for big battleships to be used in aggressive warfare in the far Pacific or the far Atlantic. It is true that many naval officers doubt the utility of battleships for any kind of warfare, but if they have any utility it is for aggressive mass action.

Cites German Example

Between 1895 and 1914 the German Imperial Government built battleships instead of submarines and airplanes and thus helped to defeat itself. Yet there are naval officers, both quarterdeck and swivel-chair admirals, who insist on having dreadnought monsters.

The other foreign policy for the United States is that of abstaining from the quarrels of Europe and Asia, avoiding all gratuitous advice and insults to foreign governments, and defending the continental home of the United States and the adjacent waters. This policy calls for a definite division of funds between the Army and the Navy.

The idea of Germany, Italy or Japan sending a fleet of battleships conveying 500,000 soldiers across the seas in majestic array is simply fantastic—the kind of nightmares which a holder of shipbuilding stocks has when ordinary business is bad.

Up to the Army

Furthermore, despite all the emphasis on the utility of the navy for offensive wars in European or Asiatic waters, it is the army that will have to do the real fighting if anything is to be gained. If Congress votes the President's naval program, it should triple the appropriations for the army in order to put any real sense into it.

We are told that the Fascist goblins of Europe are about to take South America, that Mussolini will march in seven-league boots across the Atlantic, through the Straits of Gibraltar, to Brazil, or that Hitler or the Mikado will do it some other way.

This is the new racket created to herd the American people into President Roosevelt's quarantine camp. All that Congress need do to satisfy itself on this point is to call naval officers into a secret session, vote them a retiring allowance so that the Executive ax may not fall upon them and ask them just how Hitler or Mussolini or the Mikado can perform this water-crossing miracle now, with our present defenses.

Advice to Congress

It is high time that members of Congress may enlighten themselves on this point by reading the testimony of naval officers on previous bills and especially on the London naval treaty.

But the cry goes up: "Are we to leave American citizens without protection in China?" To this question there are two answers. The first is that if we had a navy twice as big as that proposed by President Roosevelt, it could not alone impose victory on Japan in Far Eastern waters.

Certainly even with such aid as Great Britain might, could or should render, when, as, and if, the American Navy contemplated by the President's program would run into mortal hazards in any effort to impose victory on the Japanese Navy in its own waters, the navy for which the President asks cannot give American citizens the protection of superior force.

Analysis Needed

The second answer to this question in respect of protection involves an analysis. Who is to be protected? Where? And in doing what? On these points we are bound by somewhat settled law and practice, in which the United States has concurred.

Even the State Department would not claim that American citizens have a right to go sightseeing on the battleships where the Japanese and Chinese armies are fighting. Nor do Americans anywhere have the "right" to insist on doing business as usual in war zones on land or sea, that is, a right in defense of which American soldiers and sailors must die.

During the unhappy Civil War in the United States the Federal Government did not assure protection to foreigners who wished to travel in the war zones of the South."

Wages Increase Ends Puerto Rican Strike

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 10 (AP)—Longshoremen on strike here since Jan. 3 were expected to return to work today following acceptance by 11 steamship companies of Gov. Blanton Winship's proposal for an immediate wage increase and arbitration of other differences.

Governor Winship was advised last night of acceptance of his proposals by the steamship companies, with which negotiations had been conducted in New York.

The Governor's plan for settlement of the strike which has paralyzed all island shipping for more than five weeks included immediate application of a 25 per cent wage-increase, to 40 cents an hour, pending arbitration by a three-man board of the workers' wage and other demands. The strikers demanded an increase of their 32-cent hourly scale to 75 cents.

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British Guiana Laborite Calls for Trade Inquiry

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Feb. 10 (CP)—A royal commission to probe social and economic conditions in British Guiana and British West Indies was urged at a meeting here by A. A. Thorne, Barbados-born educationist and President of the British Guiana Workers' League.

The Workers' League is affiliated with the British Labor Party. Speakers declared British Guiana was too big a country to be developed by colonial funds and development by the British Government would ease the population problems of the West Indies.

Huge Trade Pyramid Rests On U. S., Canada and Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

which Canada may make to permit success of the Anglo-American negotiations.

Gains on Both Fronts

Careful studies of the relative position of the United States and Britain as factors in Canada's trade position disclose that the Dominion has been gaining on both fronts.

Canada has been one of the chief gainers by the so-called Ottawa agreements of 1932, through the preferential treatment she has gained in the British market.

Meanwhile, in the past two years, exports covered by the Canadian-United States trade have grown from approximately $169,000,000 in 1935 to $257,000,000 in 1937.

But the most significant fact of all is that much of the gain in Canada's exports to Britain have been made at the expense of the United States. In other words, commodities which the United States has been shipping to Britain in smaller proportion since 1932 have been the very ones in which Canadian shipments to Britain have gained.

Comparison

The general situation is shown by the comparison of three years.

In 1929, Britain purchased about one-quarter as much goods from Canada as she did from the United States. The Canadian exports to Britain were about £46,000,000, while those from the United States were approximately £196,000,000.

In 1932, the year of the Ottawa agreements, trade had fallen sharply, but the proportion is interesting. Canada sold to Britain slightly more than half as much as the United States. The figures were £43,000,000 for Canada and £84,000,000 for the United States.

Then, in 1936, with continued operation of the preferential system, Canadian sales to Britain grew to nearly 80 per cent of the American sales. The totals were £75,000,000 for Canadian exports to Britain and £93,000,000 for United States exports.

It is this balance which is at issue in the two sets of negotiations that will so vitally affect the Canadian position.

In the Case of Bacon

How it has worked is indicated even more clearly by specific commodities. Bacon provides one of the more dramatic examples. Between 1929 and 1936, exports of bacon from Canada to Britain increased from 198,500 hundredweight to 1,092,400. In the same period, exports of bacon from the United States to Britain dropped from 643,600 to 38,800 hundredweight.

The figures indicate that the Canadian gains absorbed their market from wider sources than that of the United States, but the balance between the two countries, in the British market, is being carefully scanned by Ottawa trade experts on commodities running from apples to salmon.

But throughout the preliminary discussions run two reassuring notes. The first is the recognition that the lowering of tariff barriers forms a major focus of the foreign policy of the United States Secretary of State, Cordell Hull. The second is the primary importance to Canada of the increasingly firm relations with the United States.

Difficulties may arise over individual concessions, but the long-range objective of continuing the improvement of Canadian-American trade is expected to open the way both for the necessary concessions to permit Anglo-America negotiations to go forward and for the extension of the Canadian-American agreement.

Steel

(Continued from Page 1)

ers, headed by Philip Murray, Chairman and chief negotiator for the S. W. O. C., will move to renew similar agreements with numerous smaller steel works throughout the nation. Many such contracts expire within the near term.

Besides Mr. Murray, the labor delegation participating in the negotiations included Lee Pressman, General Counsel; David J. McDonald, Secretary-Treasurer, and three regional directors—Clinton S. Golden, V. A. Bittner and William Mitch.

They met with a United States Steel group headed by Benjamin F. Fairless, President of the Corporation, and Thomas Moses, Vice President. The Presidents of two major subsidiaries, J. L. Perry, of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company, and C. H. Hood, of American Steel and Wire Company, assisted Mr. Fairless and Mr. Moses.

It is believed that prior to the opening of negotiations here on Monday a new agreement had been decided on by Mr. Moses and John L. Lewis, Chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, maintaining steel's industrial relations on the same basis for the coming year, so that only formal acknowledgment remained for action this week. Absence of Mr. Lewis from the meetings was held to confirm this report.

In fact, neither of the men who negotiated the expiring contract—Mr. Lewis and Myron C. Taylor, Chairman of the Board of United States Steel—was present at the meetings, which were opened here suddenly after having been scheduled for Pittsburgh. After the negotiations had been completed last year, it was revealed that Mr. Taylor and Mr. Lewis had conferred secretly.

A statement issued by the corporation emphasized that the agreements of March, 1937, between the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee and manufacturing subsidiaries of the company "clearly preserved the open shop policy."

"Under these agreements the steel Workers' Organizing Committee was recognized as the collective bargaining agency for only those employees who were members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America," the statement says. "This policy is reaffirmed by today's agreement between the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, the American Steel and Iron Company, the National Tube Company, the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America."

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Jackson Tilts With Senators Quizzing Him on High Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—Basic questions of the Supreme Court's relationship to the Executive and Congress were taken up today as conservative Senators closely questioned Robert H. Jackson, nominated by President Roosevelt to be Solicitor General of the United States.

Before testimony concluded before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee Mr. Jackson had repeated and upheld much that he said in support of President Roosevelt's Supreme Court reorganization plan a year ago, but declared that a new attitude and a new atmosphere had come to the Court since then.

Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, supported by William H. King (D) of Utah, quoted sentence after sentence from Mr. Jackson's recent "trust-busting speeches" attempting to develop whether Mr. Jackson wanted a change in the American form of Government.

Forum for Jackson

It offered a forum for Mr. Jackson to explain his political and economic beliefs such as few politicians have had recently, and the New Dealer, who had been mentioned as a possible contender for the New York governorship, embraced the opportunity eagerly.

"I'd rather thought the Court issue was disposed of," said Mr. Jackson at one point after sharp questioning.

"If you were on this Committee you'd think otherwise," replied Senator Austin.

"Do you still have the idea that there is 'implacable opposition' on the part of the judiciary part of the Government to prevent the executive branch from putting the New Deal into effect?" demanded Senator Austin at one point.

"Certainly not; things have changed in the past year," replied Mr. Jackson. "Today Mr. Justice Hughes writes opinions for the majority of the Court instead of writing dissenting opinions."

Denying he had entered Government service to "change our constitutional law," Mr. Jackson told the Judiciary Subcommittee, "I thought the decisions being rendered then by the Supreme Court were wrong (before the Court fight) and I think the Court now has agreed." A minute later he declared,

Opinion of People

"The Supreme Court must ultimately express the interest and opinion of the people of the country. If that's hersey then I'm guilty of it."

The Court's original verdict had been overturned in the Dred Scott decision, he said, by force; in the income tax case, by constitutional amendment; in the minimum wage case by its own self-reversal.

"In all the great conflicts of the legislative branch with the Court, ultimately the people settled upon the policy of the legislative branch," he said.

"Then you feel the Constitution should give way to the election returns?"

"No, sir, you misunderstand me. I think the Court should keep up to date, however. In the minimum-wage case the Court was not deciding on any discussion of minimum wages written into the Constitution. I think the Court should deal in deciding such a case with the same set of facts which the Legislature took under consideration."

Turns Upon Senator

"Then you feel the judiciary should yield to the people?"

"That is the basic problem involved in judicial review—who's going to yield, the court or the people," said Mr. Jackson. "In that address I attempted to put the question; I did not answer it." Turning to Senator Austin he declared, "Your party was founded largely on opposition to the Supreme Court's Dred Scott decision."

Senator Austin, retorted by referring to Mr. Jackson's speech at Chapel Hill, N. C., and asked him to sum up his views on whether Democracy is "too slow, too cumbersome or too intricate in its system of checks and balances?"

"I think that delays in our system are very upsetting," Mr. Jackson said, "and that no European country surrounded by pressure could stand them." He cited the two years' delay in getting Supreme Court support for the gold program, "as a serious thing for democracy."

"Do you mean by democracy the Russian system where I had the pleasure," began Senator King. Then checking himself, he continued, "where I was going to say I had the pleasure of meeting Stalin some years ago." Senator King paused again, and then told the stenographer to "strike that out."

Mr. Jackson emphatically declared he did not mean the Russian system.

Fair to Draft Police

The New York World's Fair 1939 will have its own police force with distinctive uniforms, directed by veteran police officials drafted from various cities.

Ducal Trappings Scattered at Sale

Norfolk House in St. James's Square, London, takes its turn in falling before modern demolisher — Woodwork of old joiners draws buyers—Splendid furnishings fetch appropriate prices from hunters of antiques.

Courtesy Messrs. Christie, London

Relics of Bygone Elegance

Upper Left—One of Pair of Carved and Gilt Chippendale Mirrors. Upper Right—One of Pair of Carved and Gilt Wall Lanterns, by William Kent. Lower—One of Pair of Side Tables for Entrance Hall, by Matthew Brettingham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 10—The sale and impending demolition of Norfolk House in St. James's Square, the town mansion of the Duke of Norfolk, marks the disappearance of yet another of London's famous landmarks.

It is a curious house, its external façade well-bred enough in a rather heavy way, with a solemn portico: one pulls a Victorian handle on the Victorian iron railings and a Victorian bell clangs urgently from the depths of the basement. The portico was added to the building in 1842: the house itself was completed in 1752 from plans of Matthew Brettingham, pupil of the better known William Kent, the first of the English architects who would provide you with not only a house, but also designs for fireplaces, tables, and gardens. Behind the mansion is a spacious courtyard and on the other side of this is the most beautiful Queen Anne building imaginable.

Here the Norfolks lived from 1723 until the then Duke—ninth of his line—decided to move. He simply crossed the courtyard to the new place and turned the old house into a laundry and store-room.

Christies have been selling the interior fittings and much of the furniture and porcelain, not to mention a state coach and a barouche, the last three days.

Among the interesting pieces disposed of at the auction were a pair of Brettingham side-tables, which fetched £94 10s., while a pair of Kent wall lanterns were knocked down for £81 11s Other high prices were a pair of William and Mary mirrors which fetched £651, an English gilt center-table £236 5s., and a ballroom mantelpiece £105.

It is a dispersal which is likely to be remembered as a social event of some importance, for the dukedom dates from 1483, and the present holder of the title is the sixteenth. He is a young man of thirty. Many will remember his features, for he figured prominently in the film of the Coronation as Premier Duke and Earl Marshal of England, he was responsible for the arrangements of the Coronation ceremony, and you could see him paying homage to the King after the two Princes, the Dukes of Gloucester and Kent. When this correspondent was shown over the house, he found him sitting on a table, gazing rather forlornly at the activities of the auctioneers' assistants around him.

The interior decorations combine a lavish use of gilded carving, with a spaciousness which would be more dignified were the eye not distracted by intricate detail.

Brettingham gave the Dukes of Norfolk a home which was grandiose and, it must be confessed, a trifle vulgar. One can well understand the present owner having no great liking for it.

Nevertheless, as a monument of a particular phase of social life, it is of the greatest interest. Many of the things it contains, too, are important and delightful examples of a more sober taste: for example, a beautifully constructed writing desk of about 1795—the so-called Carlton House type; a pair of mirrors of the William and Mary period (the 1690's) enclosed in narrow glass borders in verre eglomisé, very tall and elegant, 97½ inches high by 31½ inches wide; and a pair of wall lanterns surrounded by eagles, recognizable as from the designs of William Kent himself.

This is primarily a sale not of furniture, but of fittings, including mantelpieces, paneling, windows, doorways, and hundreds of square feet of the original oak floors.

The Music Room ceiling, paneling and decoration, will be set up in the Victoria and Albert Museum, presented by the owner.

Balkan Conference At Ankara Delayed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Feb. 10—The conference of the Balkan Entente nations, which was scheduled to be held in Ankara, Turkey, Feb. 16 has been postponed. The uncertain political situation in Rumania is believed to be the cause for the delay.

Rumania, linked with Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey in the Balkan Entente, has been undergoing a reorientation of its foreign policy. The present Goga cabinet is regarded as markedly pro-German. But the pressure of domestic policies, including the preparation for the Rumanian parliamentary elections on March 6, have been such as to prevent external policy from definitely crystallizing.

Questions of common policy in the Balkans, however, cannot be determined until the position of Rumania is clarified. It is anticipated that the regular Balkan Entente session may thus be re-scheduled, following the Rumanian election.

Amateur Radio Operators Forming Emergency Corps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10—An emergency corps of efficient amateur radio operators, "to assist in maintaining reliable communication during times of national or local disaster," is being organized here under the supervision of the American Relay Radio League.

Henry R. Pemberton, whose W3DFU is a familiar signal to most of the 1500 operators in this area, has been named to organize the group. A great many amateurs who have offered their services have equipment of a portable design with which reliable communication can be carried on over a distance of 100 miles or so, entirely independent of power furnished from the ordinary sources.

Amateur radio operators have given important service in recent disasters, notably floods.

Toscanini Enriches Records With 'Pastoral' Symphony

Review of Recordings

Just before he left for America for his present radio series of concerts, Arturo Toscanini made a recording of Beethoven's Sixth or "Pastoral" Symphony, with the British Broadcasting Corporation's Orchestra. It is one of RCA's major albums this month.

The Sixth presents Beethoven in a much gentler mood than the "Fate-knocking-at-the-door" Fifth Symphony. The Sixth is an autobiographical account of Beethoven's feelings and delight in a sojourn to the country. In its delicacy and personal nature it requires the finesse of interpretation in which Mr. Toscanini delights. It is an excellent album and deserves an honored place in anyone's standard record collection.

Orchestral

Beethoven: Symphony No. 6 in F major, performed by Arturo Toscanini and the B. B. C. Symphony Orchestra. Five Victor records in album.

Sibelius: Valse Triste, and Berceuse from "The Tempest," played by Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra. Victor record. The sad waltz which with "Finlandia" is one of the items by which Sibelius won popular fame, is beautifully done by Mr. Stokowski. The Berceuse, a later work, is of a hushed misty character quite reminiscent of the breezes through northern pine woods.

McBride: Fugato on a Well-Known Theme, and Mossolow: Soviet Iron Foundry, played by Boston Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. Victor record. The Fugato is based on the old verse we used to sing which ran, "Root de Toot, Root de Toot, We are the boys from the institute." The Soviet Iron Foundry, which is a popular work on the Boston Pops season, is suggestive of Honegger's "Pacific 231" and gives the impression by its clumsy rhythmic figures of huge machines at work. It winds up to a noisy climax.

Vocal

Bach: Passion According to St. Matthew, with Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor, with the assistance of the Harvard Glee Club, Radcliffe Chorus, vocal and instrumental soloists. Ten Victor records (half the work). This monumental work was recorded during the Pension Fund concert of the orchestra last season and is an "occasion." The work is very well recorded, considering the evident task the conductor had in keeping the identity of various units outlined and the problem of the recorders in determining just where they would conclude each record. The parts of John Priebe as the Evangelist, and Keith Falkner as Jesus stand out remarkably. There is an unfortunate tendency for the choruses at times to drown out the orchestral accompaniment but on the whole the recording is well balanced. Recording of the second half of the work is yet to come.

O. Straus: Three Waltzes, sung by Yvonne Printemps, soprano, with orchestra. Three Victor 10-inch records in album. Miss Printemps, who appeared in a production of this work in Boston, sings six of the principal arias. The work is patterned somewhat after "Bitter Sweet."

Meyerbeer: "L'Africana"-O Paradiso; and Ponchielli: "La Gioconda"-Cielo e Mar sung by Jussi Bjoerling, tenor, with orchestra. Victor record. Mr. Bjoerling invests these popular arias with something greater than they ordinarily contain.

R. Strauss: Zueignung (Devotion); Cäcilie; Heimliche Aufforderung (The Lovers' Pledge), sung by Lauritz Melchior, tenor, with piano. Mr. Melchior is well heard in these Strauss lieder.

Friml: The Donkey Serenade, and Giannina Mia, from "Firefly," sung by Allan Jones, tenor, with Nat Shilkret's Orchestra. Victor record. Mr. Jones, who had the lead in the picturization of Friml's operetta with Jeanette MacDonald sings nicely this song which is paced to the rhythm of the donkey's feet. Ferde Grofe used the rhythm later in his "On the Trail" movement from the "Grand Canyon Suite." The other aria is performed in all its well-known floridity.

Piano

Schubert-Liszt: Soirée de Vienne, played by Moriz Rosenthal. Victor record. Mr. Rosenthal brings an old master's style to this graceful hesitation waltz in the Viennese style.

Popular

"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," walt Disney's full-length cartoon picture, may not have reached your neighborhood theater, but the music from the picture may be enjoyed beforehand through the release of three Victor records transcribed evidently from the sound track of the picture. The radio has popularized two already—"Heigh Ho" and "Whistle While You Work," which are in this set. You will also like Snow White's song "With a Smile and a Song," the "Wishing Well Song," which has amusing echo effects, and "Someday My Prince Will Come," the theme song of the picture. These are happifying disks, and our guess is that you will want to see the picture if you should chance to hear these disks first.

Kate Smith continues the good work begun several weeks ago by her new Victor coupling of "You're a Sweetheart," and her own theme song, "When the Moon Comes Over the Mountain," which she has chosen to fox-trot amusingly instead of over-sentimentalizing it. Fats Waller poses "Why Do Hawaiians Sing Aloha" very well, and on the other side tells us "My Window Faces the South."

Tommy Dorsey is heard in a reissue of "Stop, Look and Listen" and "Beale Street Blues" from the Victor swing album, both sides of which end rather abruptly from the larger recording, but masterly exhibitions of free swing nevertheless. Tommy also rocks out "The Big Dipper" and couples "Smoke from a Chimney."

From an as yet unreleased picture, "Dr. Rhythm," Guy Lombardo records for Victor, in usual smooth style "On the Sentimental Side" and "This Is My Night to Dream." Larry Clinton and orchestra, for Victor, also do the title song from "Dr. Rhythm," coupling with it "Always and Always" from the picture, "Mannequin," the latter of which has the carrying melody style typical of Gershwin. From the "Goldwyn Follies," Larry Clinton beats out easy-going versions of "Love is Here to Stay" and "I was Doing All Right," with Bea Wain capably handling the vocals.

For the rumba fans Xavier Cugat, for Victor, turns out "Bruca Manigua," described as a "Rumba Afro Cubano," pairing with it "Habanera," a conga dance.

Paul Robson, bass, sings on a Victor black label, but in Red Seal style, however, "Deep Desert" and "My Day" from a foreign picture, "Jericho."

For the Bluebird division of RCA, Wingy Mannone, trumpet swinger-out, carries the Scottish vogue one farther by an easy swung version of "Annie Laurie," coupling it with the now familiar "Loch Lomond." Comedy swing by Wingy produces "Where's the Waiter?" coupled with a slightly low down and weary, "Down Stream." Larry Wynn and the Palmer Brothers, a combination vocal and instrumental swing unit, turn out good versions of "More Than Ever" and "Jamadoodle."

We thought the possibilities of "Bei Mir Bist du Schön" had been exhausted, but along comes a Decca label, and a good one, by an instrumental trio consisting of electric organ, piano and traps. This is a combination something like the "Louisiana Sugar Babes" labels of a decade ago, made by Columbia. On the other side of the Decca disk is a slower-paced "Big Dipper."

Decca now performs another good service in the vocal field by bringing back Ethel Waters, who turns out good interpretations of "You're a Sweetheart" and "I'll Get Along Somehow." Especially recommended to every popular dance band, supper club or dance hall vocalist, is Miss Water's excellent diction. Bing Crosby is heard to advantage in a Hawaiian setting this time with Lani McIntire's orchestra in a Decca coupling of "Dancing Under the Stars" and "Palace in Paradise."

For those who like Louis Prima's scorching style, à la trumpet, he has just done, for Decca, a coupling of "Rosalie" and "Yes, There Aint No Moonlight." Bob Crosby and his orchestra, who have developed a reputation in the Dixieland style of playing, turn out a 12-inch Decca disk of "South Rampart Street Parade" and "Dogtown Blues," the latter done in the weary Memphis Five fashion. Another Crosby Decca disk has "Panama," a ragtime tune, paired with "When My Dream Boat Comes Home," which also has a "Big Apple" dance routine.

A. D. H.

Princeton Plan: Bill to Aid Civic Finances

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 10—A four-point scheme for bringing legislative control, guidance and direction to municipal finances and spending is before the New Jersey lawmakers in Trenton today in bills embodying the recommendations of the local Government survey which Princeton University has been carrying on for two years at no expense to the State. The report of the survey was made by Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton University and Chairman of the survey, simultaneous with the introduction of the measures in the Legislature last night.

The bills are known as the Local Government Board Act, the Local Budget Act Supplement, the Fiscal Administration Act and the Fiscal Supervision Act.

The first, keynote of the program, provides for a Governor-appointed Senate-approved board of three to have the power of supervision, guidance and control over important phases of municipal finance, budgeting methods and municipal accounting.

The Budget Act Supplement gives authority to the local Government Board to prescribe the form, itemization and arrangement of local budgets, assuring care in planning of expenditures for service items such as police, fire, streets, recreation and welfare items.

The Fiscal Administration Act is "designed to extend State administrative authority over the mechanics of local Fiscal administration, to increase the effectiveness of State administration and to modernize the reporting practice of local units." All this is to be done through the local Government Board.

Similar to this is the Fiscal Supervision Act, its purpose being "to impose special restraints upon communities which show definite signs of unsound financial practices and thereby forestall financial conditions which burden local taxpayers and destroy the efficiency of local services."

President Asks $250,000,000

(Continued from Page 1)

lions persons have lost their jobs with private employers.

This increase in unemployment could not, of course, have been foreseen at the time the last relief appropriation was under consideration. Hundreds of thousands of needy unemployed persons have recently applied for relief work which could not be provided for them with the funds on hand. It has become increasingly clear that these needs cannot be met unless employment by the Works Progress Administration is increased immediately.

The funds available on Jan. 1, 1938, would permit employment of an average of only 1,700,000 persons for the six months ending June 30, 1938. The number of persons on the Works Progress Administration rolls today is 1,950,000. Funds available at this time will not only take care of the additional burden caused by the recent increase in unemployment but will require a sharp reduction in the near future of the number on the Works Progress Administration rolls.

This estimate of $250,000,000 will permit the continued employment for the next five months of the number now on such rolls, and will provide a reasonable measure of relief for those who have recently become unemployed and are in need.

Budget Further Out of Balance

These recommendations will increase this year's WPA spending from $1,322,200,000 to $1,572,200,000. By the same amount, they put the 1938 budget further out of balance. The net deficit for this fiscal year leaps upward by a full 25 per cent.

Moreover, a supplementary appropriation for relief in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1938 seems also indicated. This President Roosevelt is expected to defer until late in the present session, and also to leave the sum at a minimum figure, counting on another deficiency appropriation next year.

Actually, that the present demand if left at a quarter of a million dollars surprises some observers, who had expected a higher figure in the face of present business conditions. With the Mayors asking for $400,000,000, and on the basis of the President's own estimate that 3,000,000 workers have lost jobs in the last three months, a substantially higher figure might have been demanded.

That the total is $250,000,000 therefore really indicates some optimism in the White House about an upturn in the late spring months, or else is based on the assumption that more funds can be asked if need be.

Sees Congress Leaders

The President's wages and hours conference was with Chairman Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, of the House Labor Committee; Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georia and C. V. McLaughlin, newly appointed Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Mrs. Norton said afterward that she believed a revised wage-hour bill would be brought to the floor of the House in late March or early April. The measure, it is believed, will be reduced to simplest possible form, simply putting a basic floor under wages and a general roof over hours, and permitting a differential between Northern and Southern standards, on the theory of varying living costs in the two areas.

The Labor Committee is expected to begin work soon formally revising the measure. Whether it will get a rule from the Rules Committee, and not be held up as it was at the last regular and special sessions, remains to be seen. But Mrs. Norton said she would not again support a discharge petition to get the measure to the floor. She added that Southern opposition to the bill seems to be dissipating, particularly since the endorsement of the, Southern Governors Conference.

The two Workers Alliance leaders who saw the President have been persistent White House visitors for several years, rarely getting beyond Marvin H. McIntyre. On several occasions, they have led marches or parades on the White House, in each instance demanding larger relief expenditure.

Today they were threatening to lead another march, to picked government departments, and otherwise use their customary methods of campaigning for relief funds. Secretary McIntyre's resources in pacifying them were exhausted, so they were granted their appointment with the President.

Two-Mile Walk Designed

A two-mile walk will be necessary before a visitor to the New York World's Fair 1939 can merely stroll through the main section of the amusement zone without turning aside to enter a concession, show, or "village."

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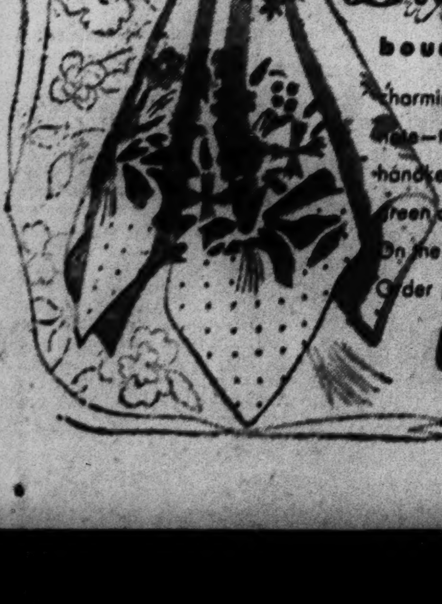

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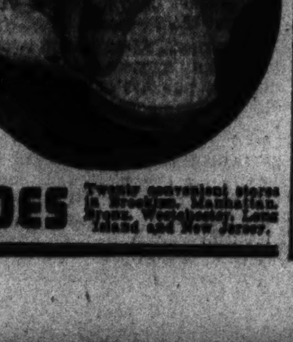

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Llewellyn's Tower

By M. Josephine Smith

Chapter Six

Through the village and on up the glen they marched, until they came to a stone bridge which spanned the river; there they left the road and took a path leading to a wilder part of the valley, with a mountain stream dashing on one side and tree-clad slopes on the other. At length they came within sight of a waterfall, a broad ribbon of white foam hurling itself over the precipitous heights which brought the glen to a sudden end. Bodwyn wondered rather anxiously how they were to proceed. Gwen pointed out a steep track up the mountain side, leading around and above the waterfall.

"That's the way—do you think Chieftain can manage it? It isn't as bad as it looks, really. You'd better let me lead the way."

The first part of the way was steep, but not dangerous; then they came to a narrow place where the path skirted uncomfortably close to the precipice, and the recent rain had left it muddy and slippery. Gwen stopped to look back.

"This is the worst bit!" she shouted, trying to raise her voice above the roar of the waterfall. "It's only a short way. Is Chieftain all right?"

"I think so," shouted back Bodwyn, but a little doubtfully. Mountain climbing was a new experience for him, and the idea of passing round the edge of that precipice with a pony in tow was not too attractive. Just then Chieftain kicked a stone, and it went rattling into the abyss in an unpleasant manner.

"Why don't you throw the reins over his head and just let him follow?" called out Mildred from behind.

This seemed good advice and Bodwyn promptly followed it. Then, taking his courage in both hands, he picked his way carefully after Gwen, keeping his eyes on the path ahead and trying to forget the yawning chasm on his right. Fortunately Chieftain, being indeed a mountain pony, made his way along the narrow track with apparent unconcern; and after a few breathless minutes they all emerged safely above the falls and saw before them another long valley, with new heights in all directions. There was no path now, only tufty, springy grass.

A Picnic Lunch

"But what's happened to the river?" asked Bodwyn, looking at the thin trickle of water which was all that the lusty stream had shrunk to. "And where's the lake? I thought it would be here."

"Oh no, it's on the other side of that range," said Mildred. "The river and the waterfall come from little underground streams. Look here!" and as she parted the grass Bodwyn caught a glint of sparkling silver and heard a faint trickling. Gwen scooped up a handful of water and drank it thirstily. "It's the most delicious water you ever tasted," she said, "and as cold as ice!"

They climbed the side of the valley—a hard, long pull it was—and when they reached the top they looked down on the waters of a lake, shadowy black in a deep valley away below.

"That's Gwyda Lake," said Mildred. "I'm getting awfully hungry, let's hurry down and find a place to light the fire."

Still some way above the lake they found a sheltered spot between big rocks, and as there were plenty of sticks scattered about they soon built a fire and unloaded the baskets from Chieftain's back.

"I never tasted such delicious raisin bread," said Bodwyn, taking his third big slice; "it's nicer than cake."

"It's a special kind they make here," said Gwen, "It has all kinds of spices and things in it."

"And such whopping big raisins!" Bodwyn eyed the plate speculatively; but before he could make up his mind to one more slice, Gwen raised her head in a listening attitude.

"Did you hear a shout?" she asked.

They all listened, and sure enough, faint but quite distinguishable, came the sound of a voice hailing.

"I expect it's a shepherd calling to his dog," said Mildred.

Gwen climbed to the top of a rock and took a long survey all round. As she turned towards the lake she suddenly announced:

A Mysterious Stranger

"There's a man down there—he seems to be waving and trying to attract attention. I think we'd better go and see what he wants," and she jumped down from the rock and they all three began to walk towards the lake.

Bodwyn looked round for somewhere to tether Chieftain, but unsuccessfully.

"I'll hold him while you two go and find out what's the matter," said Mildred.

It was hard walking as they drew nearer to the lake. The ground was covered with tumbled stones and broken rock, piled there by the force of some long-distant upheaval, and the distance to the head of the lake, where the man still stood, proved to be much further than it had looked from above. As they drew closer, it was evident that the man was in difficulties of some kind. He kept shouting, but they could not tell what he said. Some distance away, on higher ground, stood a sheep dog, barking and whining in evident distress. Sometimes he ran forward a little way as if determined to reach his master's side—only to stop and draw back suddenly, as if menaced by some danger that they could not see.

The Story So Far

Gwen and Mildred Richards, staying with their aunt at Pen y Bryn, their old family dwelling place in Wales, had been much disconcerted by a letter from their father telling them that Sir John Penrhyddon would not renew their 99-year lease on the place. Soon after that, they met Bodwyn, Sir John's son, in the village with his pony and helped him to avoid a herd of cattle that was running out of bounds. They had never met Bodwyn before, but he was very friendly and they invited him to go on a picnic with them some day soon. A few mornings later, Bodwyn arrived at Pen y Bryn on his pony Chieftain. Gwen and Mildred and he loaded the picnic baskets on Chieftain and the cavalcade set off.

"The man isn't in the water," said Bodwyn; "he's quite a distance from the lake—I wonder why he stays in that one place all the time."

"It's a bad part round there," said Gwen. "We've never walked right round the lake—when these rocks come to an end it suddenly gets very marshy—perhaps he's stuck."

Another 10 minutes of stumbling progress and they came to the end of the stones. The ground now sloped downwards, and the first part looked firm and dry enough; but after some 10 or 12 yards it melted away into marshland. The man was some 30 or 40 yards away. He waved to them to stop, and when the barking of the dog would let them, they could hear the warning note in his voice and distinguish the words.

"Stop! Don't come any further!"

"What's the matter?" called Bodwyn.

"I'm sinking in a bog—I can't move. Bring help as fast as you can!"

Making a Line

A bog! Instinctively Gwen and Bodwyn drew a step or two backwards. Then they looked at each other.

"I—I thought he was kneeling or something," said Gwen. "You can't see his legs—they must have sunk right in!"

"I don't see how we can get anyone here in time to help him." Bodwyn looked up helplessly at the encircling mountains.

The dog uttered a long, imploring whine. The children began to scramble back over the stones as fast as they could go, trying to think of a plan of action as they went.

"There's Chieftain!" gasped Bodwyn breathlessly. "I can ride him back to the village. I'll make him gallop as hard as he can!" He had a sudden vision of riding down the path past the precipice—it would be worse than climbing up, and there would be no Gwen to go in front as guide. But he set his teeth in grim determination.

"If only we had a rope!" Gwen almost shouted. And then she stopped abruptly and a gleam of hope lighted her eyes.

"Bodwyn!" she cried, "The reins!" He stopped too, looking at her, his face pale and puzzled; and then an expression of understanding flashed into it.

"But they aren't long enough!"

"There are the straps for the baskets too—it's the only chance—we can't get help from the village in time—not even if Chieftain cantered all the way, and half the time he'd just have to walk, climbing those mountains!"

They ran on again and had no breath to talk, but now their feet were winged with hope. It seemed an endless distance back to the picnic place; but they reached it at last and gasped out the news to Mildred. During their absence she had industriously loaded the picnic things on to Chieftain's back. Now they set to work unfastening straps and buckling them together. Bodwyn loosed the reins, the stirrup leathers, and even took off the saddle to use the girth. When all were securely fastened together they had a strong leather line nearly 10 yards long.

"The real bog may not stretch very far," said Gwen. "We can hold hands, and when the ground begins to get treacherous the two behind can pull back the one in front."

They scrambled over the stones for the third time. When they again reached the end of the marsh it was evident that the man had been sinking steadily. He was now only visible above the waist line.

"We're going to pull you out!" called Gwen. "We've got a line!"

"Be careful!" he warned. "It's very treacherous."

"I'll hold one end of the line and go first," said Gwen. "Then you can hold it about the middle, Bodwyn; and Mildred at the other end. I'll feel my way very slowly and carefully, and if I begin to sink you can pull me back into safety."

Bodwyn's pale face flushed.

"I'll be the one to go first," he said quickly; "I'm a boy, you know!"

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

They Found a Sheltered Spot for Their Picnic

"Feeding" a Railway Engine

It is not easy to keep a railway engine well "fed" with water and coal. The average engine boiler holds about 1,300 gallons of water and can use up, by evaporation, nearly 8,000 gallons a day, which means that the water troughs all along the main lines must be kept constantly filled.

Tearing along at 67, 70, or even more miles an hour, the express train is able to "drink" 2000 gallons in under half a minute, the troughs being automatically refilled from tanks at the side of the line. One of the British railways uses one thousand million gallons of water every year, which cost the company nearly £300,000. That makes one think, doesn't it?

As for solid food, an express locomotive consumes 35 pounds of coal every minute, together with 30 gallons of water, and over 5000 cubic feet of air. The temperature inside the furnace is kept steady at roughly 180 degrees, and it is quite an art to do this. Too much or too little coal shoveled in at a time would upset everything. Years of practice on the fireman's part, however, enables him to tell the weight of any quantity of coal merely by looking at it, and that helps a great deal.

British railways need 15,000,000 tons of coal to keep the trains running for a single year. They are not greedy, but exceedingly energetic!

How the Musical Alphabet Was Made

By Nicholas Slonimsky

In languages, every sound has its own letter. At least this was the original intention of whoever invented the alphabet. Music is a language, too, for it deals with sounds. These sounds are different in pitch and, as they go higher or lower, the melody acquires a meaning.

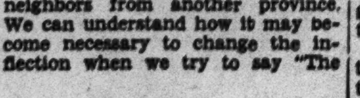
In a spoken language there is no difference in meaning when a boy or a big bass-voiced man pronounces the same words, although the man may be speaking two octaves lower. Train announcers at the railroad stations change the pitch every time they call out a new station:

"PAW-tucket and Providence—
"PAW-tucket and Providence—

But if a new announcer should call out the stations in a different singsong, the words would not change their meaning, and we could be sure we were getting a Providence train whether the announcer shouted it out: "PRAW-vidence," or not.

There is a difference in pitch between English as spoken in Great Britain and in America. The British, on the average, speak in a higher tone than Americans. In musical terms it may be said, very approximately, of course, that if Americans speak in C, the British speak in E Flat. But again, there is no difference in the meaning of the same simple words.

But in Chinese, the pitch actually changes the meaning, so that the same word when spoken with a different inflection, in a higher or lower pitch, means something totally different. In some provinces of China, the Chinese have to write down their conversation to make themselves understood by their neighbors from another province. We can understand how it may become necessary to change the inflection when we try to say "The



Acute Accent (Up-grade)	Grave Accent (Down-grade)	Circumflex Accent (Upgrade and Down-grade)

son of the Sun." If we pronounce these words in an even tone of voice they will not mean anything. In order to make the meaning clear we would have to raise or lower the voice on "Sun."

Now suppose that we have not the slightest idea how music can be written down, and that we want to invent a musical alphabet. The natural thing to do would be to put an accent on the syllable which we want to say differently from the rest. The accent coming down would mean to lower the voice, and the accent going up would mean to raise the voice. The double accent, going up and then coming down would mean to raise and then lower the voice. These accents are still in use in the French language, and they are called acute accent (up-grade), grave accent (down-grade) and circumflex accent, or bending-round accent.

Many old tunes have just these accents, the first line ending with the acute accent, the second with the grave accent, and the third line with the circumflex accent.

Let us write Humpty Dumpty with these three accents, and to show the accents we will put the last word of each line above or below the rest of the line as the case may be:

wall,
Humpty Dumpty sat on a
Humpty Dumpty had a great
fall.
All the King's horses, and all the King's men
Cannot put Humpty Dumpty to-
a
gether -gain.

This seems a natural way of indicating the rise and fall of the voice. A thousand years ago a monk named Hucbaldus wrote words in this way for several people to sing together at a distance of an octave, a fifth, or a fourth. This system was clear enough, but it did not show just how much the voice should be raised, or lowered. It also did not show on what particular note the line should start.

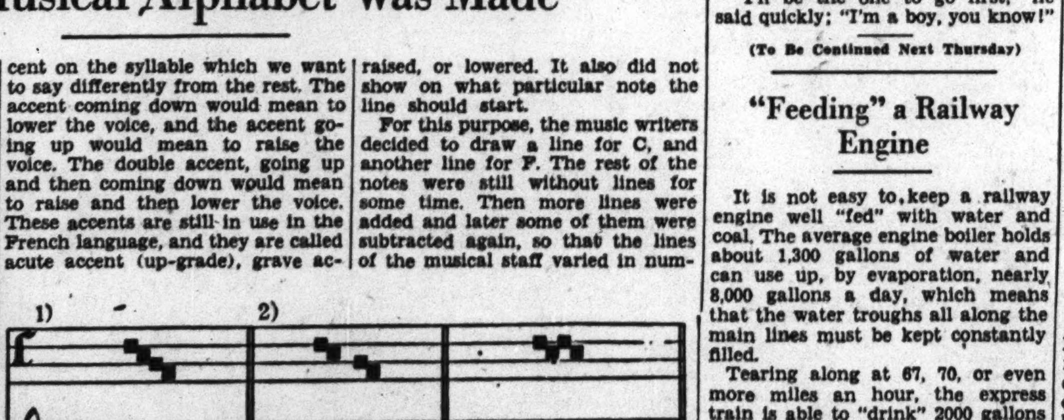
For this purpose, the music writers decided to draw a line for C, and another line for F. The rest of the notes were still without lines for some time. Then more lines were added and later some of them were subtracted again, so that the lines of the musical staff varied in number at different periods. Once it had as many as 13 lines.

For a very long time, the musical staff had four lines. Finally, at about the time Columbus discovered America, a fifth line was added. To indicate what particular notes are to be used, there are a number of Clefs.

The word Clef means a key, and just as a key unlocks the treasure box so the Clef unlocks the melody. There are G Clefs, C Clefs, F Clefs, which show on what line there is a G, or a C, or an F. In piano music, only the G Clef on the second line, and the F Clef on the fourth line are used, but in old times, these Clefs could be put on any line. The C Clefs are still used for Viola, Violoncello and the Bassoon.

In our next article we will tell more about the musical alphabet, and about the new art of music that developed thanks to the existence of this alphabet.

(This is the fifth article in this series on the history of music that is appearing on this page on the second Thursday every month.)



Five Centuries Ago, Musical Notes Were Written as Black Squares on a Four-Line Staff. The Notes on the Modern Staff Below Them Show How These Notes Would Be Written Today

Making Friends by Mail

Our Mail Bag

The Mail Bag has been very active this past month, several letters coming all the way from Molfetta, a town on the southeastern coast of Italy, on the Adriatic Sea, to be forwarded to girls and boys in many parts of the United States, in England, Nova Scotia and New Zealand.

"I enclose some letters to be addressed to other Monitor readers who are interested in foreign correspondence," said one of the letters from Molfetta. "I hope they will be added to my friends soon.

"As a matter of fact, I have already acquired a few through Our Mail Bag and I'd be greatly pleased to see that number grow larger. I'm now realizing what a useful means this is to know something about other countries' customs and many other things."

Some of our correspondents this month are studying foreign languages and would like to improve their use of them by exchanging letters in those languages.

Stuart D. (15), of Hayward, California, is studying French and would like to correspond with boys in any foreign country, either in English or French. He is most interested in the customs of different peoples and his hobby is collecting stamps.

Jane W. (17), of Detroit, Michigan, is studying Spanish and French. She would be able to correspond in Spanish, but not so well in French, she says in her letter. Jane is especially interested in music, is studying voice and hopes to make her career in singing. She is also interested in art, dramatics and foreign customs.

Richard C. (14), of Brooklyn, New York, would especially like to correspond in German with a German boy. He is in the third year of high school and would like to exchange letters also with boys in any British colony. He is interested in music, stamps, football and biology.

Mary Lou F. (12) of St. Joseph, Missouri, is very much interested in animals, and hopes that girls and boys all over the world will remember to feed them this winter. She would like to correspond with girls in any country.

"When it is snowy, we feed the birds several times a day, and when we are late about it they start flying past our windows to attract attention," she said in her letter.

Girls and boys who wish to have their names published asking for correspondents must write their own letters to the Mail Bag department, giving their ages, special interests and full addresses.

Letters from other people, asking to have the names of children they know listed in the Mail Bag, have to be disregarded. It is fair to assume that if the children are interested enough to answer the letters they receive, they will write themselves to ask for the privilege of being listed.

Their letters should be well written and should give all the information necessary to show that they will be interesting correspondents for the children who write to them. Post card requests or notes scribbled on scraps of paper are disregarded.

Please List My Name!

May we remind all our friends who read this column that the privilege of having names listed in the Mail Bag is accorded to girls and boys under 20 years of age in families who subscribe to The Christian Science Monitor.

The matter of addresses is important. We are still getting letters from children asking us to list their names but giving no addresses, or dated only from some large city. All we can do with letters of that kind is to put them in the files.

So if you want to be sure to get your name published asking for correspondents, be very sure to give us you full name and address in your first letter. Editor

The following would like to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world.

It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

Girls

Judith S. (11), Exeter, New Hampshire, would like to write to girls in other countries. She enjoys swimming, drawing, skiing, skating and sliding.

Virginia H. (13), Lansing, Michigan, would like to correspond with girls in foreign countries and in the western or southern United States. She is interested in motion pictures, reading books, writing stories and in music.

Alice H. S. (13), Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, would like to exchange letters with girls in India, Norway, Sweden and Scotland. Her favorite sports are swimming, skating and hiking.

Cynthia F. (14), Saugatuck, Connecticut, would especially like to correspond with girls in Ireland, Holland, Scotland, Switzerland, Norway and India. She is interested in photography, making scrap books, drawing, craftwork, reading and sports.

Nadine F. (14), Gardiner, New Mexico, would like to correspond with girls in Scotland, England, or any other foreign country and in the United States. She is interested in horseback riding, music, reading, and all sports.

Rosemary K. (15), Riverside, California, wishes to exchange letters with girls in any part of the world. She enjoys reading most of all pastimes, especially adventure and mystery stories.

Bernice A. S. (16), New Bedford, Massachusetts, wishes to make friends through correspondence with girls in any part of the world. She is interested in sea stories.

Boys

Billy D. (11), Oshawa, Ontario, would like to exchange letters with boys in China, Japan, Russia, Spain and Italy. He is interested in stamp collecting.

Clifford A. (12½), Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, would like to correspond with boys in South America and Australia. He is interested in soccer, baseball, cricket, collects stamps and reads boys' magazines.

Lloyd T., Arkadelphia, Arkansas, would like to correspond with boys in Alaska, Canada, Syria, Iraq, Sicily, Afghanistan. He is interested in stamp collecting.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

A King of Crowers

Albania, picturesque little country sheltering between Yugoslavia and Greece, possesses a noise which is quite unlike any other in the world.

To produce it, you would need a very loud auto-horn, a very loud tin whistle, a very loud factory-hooter, a very loud Sergeant Major telling home truths to a very raw recruit, a very loud slate pencil, and a very large drum full of peas. If you set them all off together, you would have something like the sound produced by an Albanian cock crowing.

Cocks are valued in Albania for their voices. The peasants there keep cats, to scare away mice, and dogs for protection, but the cock is their pet, and it is only a good pet if it can make all the other cocks in the district sound like new-fledged sparrows in a sound-proof bin.

For nearly a week, I stayed in a tiny mountain village with a peasant whose cock must have been well in the running for the row-making championship.

Mafud's cock crowed whenever the mood took it, starting on a very high and piercing shriek. For perhaps five seconds, this remarkable bird could hold its top note before it began a long and steady descent into a hoarse, gurgling choke. From shriek to choke, I once counted 14 seconds.

Mafud had gone a long way in his search for this wonder-cock. He had visited dealers in the capital at Tirana; he had heard crowings in Elbasan, in Korcha, and he had disturbed the quiet life of villagers in other parts of Albania by insisting on hearing all the cocks they could produce. But now he was a happy man. Others had competed with him in the search, but none had succeeded as he had.

As his guest in the little thatched cottage on the hillside, I felt I had a right to share Mafud's pride in this king of crowers. But, as I say, I stayed a week with Mafud, and before the morning came when we saddled a pony to take a load of olives to the oil-mill in the town, my feelings had changed. I had discovered that Mafud's cock was unable to tell the difference between sunrise—when it should have crowed—and the middle of the sleepy night when, in my opinion, it definitely should not, and if we ever chance to meet again, Mafud's cock and I will no longer be on speaking terms.

No doubt the Albanians will go on keeping cocks for the sake of their noise, but whether they will realise the need of teaching them a little thoughtfulness in the dark watches of the night is another matter. H. G. L.

When the Fog Drifts In

The fog has shut my nearest neighbor out
(His house's within the distance of a shout).
On nights like these, a man's as much alone
as if the earth was only his to own—
and no great prize this density of gray
where even trees are strange. There's none to say
"Good evening" to; as well speak to the wall
as to this fog, for there's no answering call.
A book's the only friend on such a night,
a book, a fire, some apples and a light.
I scorn the gray invader of my land—
there's a world within the covers in my hand.

MILDRED NICKERSON

Lincoln the Inventor

All America pays homage to Abraham Lincoln as the Great Emancipator, a man who was wise in the law, steadfast in what he considered to be the right and honest as the day. But very few people know Lincoln the inventor.

Lincoln liked to "tinker" with things and there is proof that at least once he applied himself to creating a device for solving a difficult physical situation in an original and practical manner.

Pontoons Like Bellows

As a young man, Lincoln traveled considerably on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, which bore the burden of transportation in the days before railroads rose to prominence. Not infrequently, the river boats would run aground on mud or sand bars, necessitating much labor and delay before they were free again. Lincoln had often watched them being pulled from the clutches of the river's bed, and it set him to thinking. He was handy with tools and thoroughly practical in solving difficult physical problems. His thought on this matter resulted in a device which he patented in the early days of the United States Patent Office. The original model which he made, after gathering dust in the Patent Office for nearly a century, was finally turned over to the Smithsonian Institution.

There Lincoln's model may be seen today, with two pontoons on each side of a river boat in miniature, the whole arrangement featuring 14 great poles piercing an upper deck as well as the lower deck and connecting with pontoons. The idea was, that should the boat become stuck on a bar, the crew would man ropes connected with pulleys to the long poles. The poles would then push down on the pontoons which would act like bellows filling with air and thus floating the boat.

There is no record that the invention was ever tested much less put into practice. Soon the attention of passengers and commerce was drawn away from the rivers to railroad lines, and the need of such a device as Lincoln had made, dwindled.

However, if anyone still thinks it a good idea, every last detail can be seen in the Smithsonian model. As the patent rights have long expired, there is nothing to prevent any riverman from putting it into use. A few experts who have viewed the contraption consider it highly impractical.

But while Lincoln's own invention may never have been put to use, he did have a marked respect for natural science and invention. It was during his administration as President that the National Academy of Sciences was given its charter by Congress. This body was formed in order that the nation as a whole might benefit from the knowledge and experience of the country's leading thinkers in various technical fields. Even today, any agent of the Government who needs it may obtain expert technical advice from the Academy for the asking.

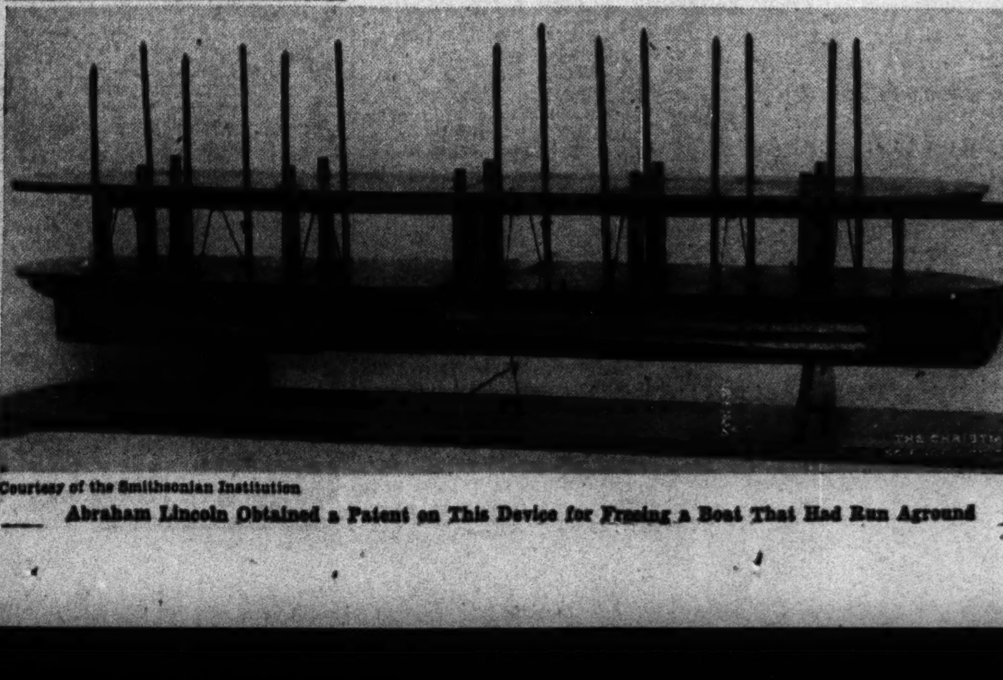
Eager to Learn

Anecdotes about Lincoln are legion, but one in particular shows how he turned to his advantage the few opportunities that came his way for learning. The story is told by Mrs. Asaph Hall whose husband was the Government astronomer at the Naval Observatory.

It seems that Hall had had much experience with royalty and famous persons which caused him to be rather diffident toward them. At the Harvard Observatory where both he and the Prince of Wales were guests at a celebration opening the use of the then "world's largest telescope," he had been made to feel less than nobody in comparison with the honored guests present.

However, there came a time when Hall attended one of Lincoln's receptions shortly after the President himself had signed the astronomer's commission in the United States Navy and he had been assigned to duty at the Naval Observatory.

One night soon afterward, when Hall was alone in the observing tower, he heard a knock at the trapdoor. Leisurely he completed his observation and then went to lift the door. Through it appeared the head of President Lincoln. He had come unattended through the dark streets of Washington to inquire why it was that the moon appeared inverted in the telescope? Surveyor's instruments, with which he was familiar, showed objects in their actual position.

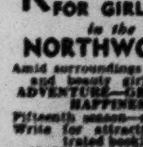


Courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution

Abraham Lincoln Obtained a Patent on This Device for Freeing a Boat That Had Run Aground

CAMPS FOR BOYS

LEELANAU FOR BOYS



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By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having been born and brought up around these parts failed to save Bill Stewart, Chicago manager, from being the brunt of a scare story. Yesterday a local newspaper played up "rumors" that the Milton man is due to be dropped at the conclusion of the season. Unfortunately for Stewart, the story is an old annual affair dressed up with a new angle.

Just before leaving for Montreal last night, Stewart told the writer that it was all news to him, and he believed it was news to Maj. Frederic McLaughlin, team owner, as well. A telephone conversation with the Major and Bill Tobin, club secretary, yesterday afternoon, regarding new players, indicated no change in either the manager or club ownership.

It is a known fact that Jim Norris, owner of the Detroit Red Wings, the Detroit Olympia and the Chicago Stadium, is of the belief that the Black Hawks could be a stronger club. It is a known fact that many others believe the Hawks never have been promoted and developed to the fullest extent. But today Norris may have a slightly different viewpoint since his own team has hit the skids.

Two-Year Contract

Stewart has a two-year contract with Chicago and with permission to spend $10,000 or even $20,000 for players along with the full right to trade at will, plus some 17 players on the negotiation list, he probably will serve out his entire term. There has been no conflict between Stewart and the "front office," and he has established an enviable reputation as a manager around the circuit.

Anyone who saw the crippled Hawks battle the powerful Bruins here last Tuesday night would know automatically that the local boy has made good as a manager in a big way. By virtue of his spectacular rise in the hockey and baseball world, he has been worth his salary alone for the publicity he has brought to the Hawks. In another year he is confident the team will be stronger and better in every way.

The real story which was played up at the expense of Stewart yesterday, has been printed before. It intimates that Art Ross, manager and vice-president of the Boston club, might withdraw his local interests and head toward Chicago. The only way he could do this to his satisfaction is to buy into the club and if the intimacy may be pardoned I doubt whether Art Ross is financially situated to do so.

If he needed backing it would undoubtedly come from the Norris interests and for the good of hockey in general it would seem that Jim Norris already has done enough for one individual—owning one team, two rinks and it is said that he has helped other teams in difficulties. And even if Art Ross did enter the Chicago situation in this manner, he would not be much better off than where he is today.

Part Owner

He is part owner of the Boston team, which is making good money, and his income undoubtedly satisfies the investment of money and time. He has been quoted as stating that he has reached a point in his long hockey career where he is not seeking new ventures. This Boston team is his product and pride, and the "grass is no greener on the Chicago lawn than it is here in Boston."

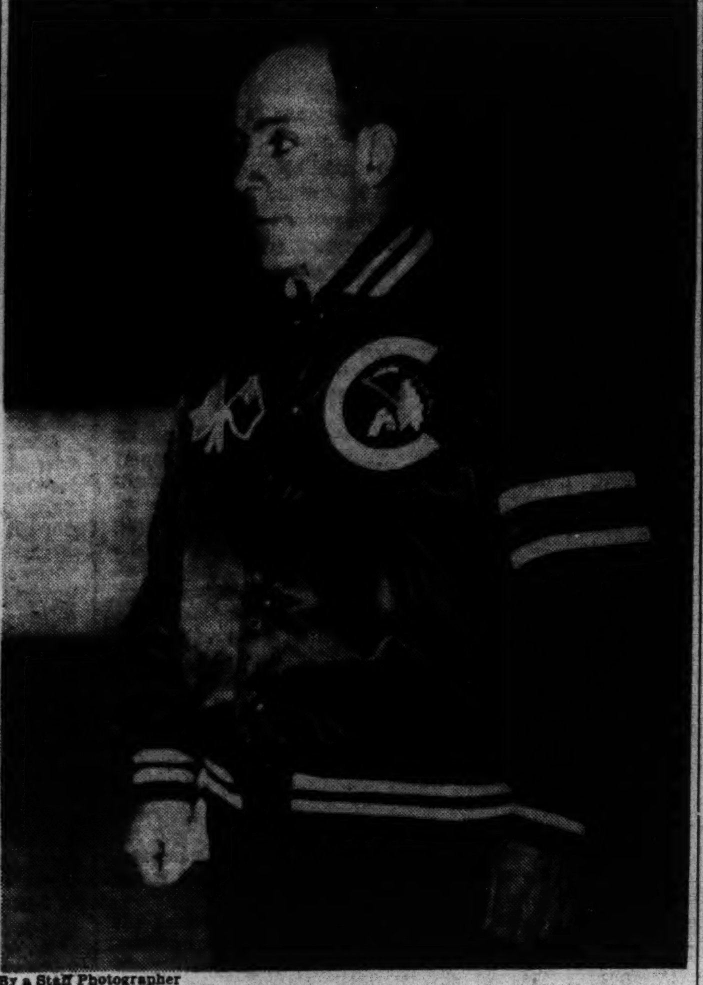
The Bruins practiced at the Arena this noontime and will do so tomorrow and Saturday awaiting their game with Canadiens here Sunday night. In the meantime they are watching for reports from Detroit tonight where the Rangers are playing. The Wings are on the mend and it might be that they are ready to take the on-rushing New Yorkers.

In Montreal, Bill Stewart's Hawks present a make-shift line-up against Canadiens. The Frenchmen, too, have many new players to offset the temporary loss of regulars. Little Aurel Joliat, Canadien left winger, plays his 700th game tonight. His mark in major league hockey has never been approached.

Two Harvard forward lines and Capt. Traff Hicks and Goalie Freedley worked out with the Bruins this noon.

American Hockey Association
St. Paul 2, Tulsa 1.

Somebody Is Rocking the Boat



By a Staff Photographer
Bill Stewart, Chicago Hockey Manager

Dartmouth Official Grid Body Enjoys Brief Visit to Boston

Usually when Dartmouth football invades town it is accompanied by a blare of trumpets in the form of a joy-bound under-graduate body, a seriously minded coaching staff and minutely trained student grid players. Yesterday official Dartmouth football slipped into town, unofficially met a few representatives of the press at noontime, but without the usual seriousness. They were here for the Dartmouth Alumni dinner to the 1937 football squad last night.

The official body comprised Bill McCarter, athletic director; Robert P. "Whitney" Fuller, press contact man; Earl "Red" Blaik, head football coach, and Harry "Fats" Ellinger, Blaik's first assistant and line coach. All told there were some four hours of visit.

"Fan-fest"

It would hardly be fair to relate in detail the conversations, but opinions and information were freely exchanged to the edification of all in attendance. Whatever the original purpose of the gathering it developed into a "fan-fest" probably even more enjoyed by the hosts than the guests. Dartmouth evidentally gathered a new and friendlier impression of the Boston press in general.

There can be no harm in passing on a fixed impression here that Dartmouth football will retain its present standing in eastern circles for another season at least. The only clouds hovering over the optimism are those of examinations and eligibility. Ellinger, too, might have a tackle problem, but if it is weighty he failed to show it.

Yesterday it was not the high-geared Blaik, so frequently pictured directing his grid prospects in practice nor did "Whitey" Fuller fly around in the usual Dartmouth A. A. office manner. There were no linemen for Ellinger to sweat over and no telephone interruptions for Bill McCarter. They readily answered a barrage of questions and were thoroughly entertained by the experiences of the newspaper boys.

Some bits of conversation were: Dartmouth probably would not object to playing basketball in the New York or Boston Garden . . . Don Harrison, now a teacher of English on the Pacific coast and formerly athletic director at Pittsburgh, is mentioned for an important athletic post on the coast . . . The move of Rae Crowther, Harvard line coach, and Howdy Odell, Harvard backfield coach, to Penn.

Lou Little

The progressive recovery of Maj. Frank Wandle of Yale . . . And former Dartmouth athletic director, Harry "Rip" Heneage . . . The minor brawl between the Dartmouth and Providence basketball players with sidelights concerning Green grid players in same mix-up . . . Dartmouth Carnival . . . Fritz Crisler to Michigan and why Lou Little stays at Columbia.

A story around Philadelphia that Crowther and Odell are merely preceeding Harlow to Penn, to establish the system . . . Harvard prospects for the future . . . quarterbacks today against those of yesteryear and the return to signal calling . . . Next sports editor of the New York Herald-Tribune and the regrettable loss of George Daly to sports.

Dartmouth is ready to match any five-man line next year . . . pro and con of colleges selling radio rights to football games and effect on attendances . . . Success of Eddie Jeremiah as Dartmouth hockey coach . . . Big Green trek to California for Stanford game next fall . . . "Ivy League" members holding up schedules after 1942 to await developments of welding the league into a reality. W. M.

Herbert Thompson Enters B. A. A. Games Dash Events

A pair of wing-footed sprinters from New York's Metropolitan area are the latest entries to the star-studded track and field card scheduled for the Boston Garden Saturday evening in the fortieth annual B. A. A. Games. They are Herbert Thompson, wearing the colors of the New York Pioneer Club, and Herbert Weast, a Columbia University entry.

Both newcomers have been turning in exceptionally fine performances in the indoor meets held in New York this winter.

Thompson will go after a leg on the Major Frank H. Briggs 50-yards dash trophy. He finished second to Ben Johnson of Columbia in the finals of the 60-yards sprint at the Millrose Games last Saturday, when the Lion ace established a new world record for the distance. In the final heat Johnson flashed over the finish line in six seconds flat, with Thompson one tenth of a second behind.

Thompson is the Metropolitan junior and senior 100-yards dash champion; winner of the 100-yards event in the meet between the Province of Ontario and New York State, when he defeated Canada's best in 9.7 seconds; equalled Jesse Owens' record of 10.2 second for the 100 meters at the New Haven Police Games last summer, and was the winner of the 100 yards in the 1937 spring and fall outdoor meets of the New York Athletic Club.

Weast is also entered in the 50-yards dash Saturday evening. He finished third in the finals of that event at the Millrose Games.

Dartmouth's Ulysses Wharton will compete in the B. A. A. Games pole vault, at the request of his coach, Harry Hillman.

The entry of Paul Kanaly of Belmont, son of the Yale varsity track mentor, has been received for the Billings two-mile run. Paul is fast rounding into championship form and may press Don Lash, Joe McCluskey and other veterans in the 22-lap race.

By a Staff Photographer
Ben Johnson
Columbia Sprinter

Champion Advances

The defending champion, Anne Page of Philadelphia, yesterday moved into the semifinal round of the United States women's squash racquets championship tournament being played at the Harvard Club of Boston.

Miss Page won her third-round encounter with Barbara Strobhar of Philadelphia at 15—11, 15—7, 15—12; then, later in the day, she defeated Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, also of Philadelphia, in the quarterfinal round, 15—5, 15—14, 11—15, 15—11.

The semifinal-round matches are scheduled for tomorrow with the final on Saturday.

Budge and Mako Ready to Sail For California; Need Long Rest

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Don Budge, whose campaign in Australia has proved something less than the triumphant procession it was intended to be, finally is ready to leave for home, and none too soon for the peace of mind of this country's tennis fathers.

The champion and his touring companion, Gene Mako, are expected to sail for California within a day or two. They will be welcomed heartily upon their arrival and told that if they don't play another lick of tennis until the middle of July it will be esteemed a high favor by the Davis Cup committee.

For the committee has awakened belatedly to the thought that it might have blundered in shipping Budge out of earshot of the professional promoters. They feel now that it might have been better to let their white hope stay at home and take a chance on his ability to withstand financial blandishments.

As it is, Budge comes back worn to a frazzle after over a year of constant competitive tennis. His two defeats by Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm and a loss to Jack Bromwich make it all too obvious that he has lost the playing pitch that made him unbeatable in England and America last summer. Bromwich, in particular, couldn't have touched him with a pole at the time Budge was winning the Davis Cup at Wimbledon.

The shoulder injury Don received in an automobile accident just before going to Australia has had no chance to mend properly. A few weeks ago at Adelaide he was so weak he found it wise to rest.

From the showing they have made in Australia, it seems clear that Budge and Mako will have to be broken up as the Davis Cup doubles combination. They haven't been able to beat anybody. Three times they have been trimmed by Bromwich and Adrian Quist, the new Australian partnership that America might be called upon to meet in the challenge round. Right now Wayne Sabin is tipped to be paired with Budge when the cup is defended next September.

"Of course, we can't tell these boys to stop playing tennis, but we would be pleased if Budge didn't touch a racket again until mid-July," said one tennis official. "As we are concerned only with the challenge round, we won't need to start getting the team together so early as in past years."

It is doubtful, from what he said, that the members of the American Cup squad will be sent to Wimbledon, though Budge probably will receive an invitation, expenses paid, to defend his all-England title.

The Cup committee is gambling everything on Budge's ability to regain his top form and make a successful defense this time against the challenging country, certain to be either Germany or Australia.

Bobby Riggs will be the other singles player this year, and the prospects are he and Frank Kovacs will compromise a powerful team by 1939, maybe good enough to keep the Davis Cup.

Olympic Six Opens Provincial League Play-off Thursday

The Boston Olympics will start the Provincial League play-offs at the Boston Garden next Thursday evening, Feb. 17, with the Valleyfield Braves as their opponents. The series, a three-out-of-five affair, will be carried on the following Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon, Feb. 19 and 20. The teams will then go to Canada if the series is not decided by that time.

The league heads, meeting in Montreal last night, found that there was a mistake in the points and that the Granby Red Sox were one point ahead of the locals. It was their desire to send the Granby boys to the Hub this coming Sunday, but Walter Brown could not see the plan and put his veto on it. As a result, the Harrington men are without an opponent for the coming week end.

The sudden change in plans has thrown out a hastily scheduled game for the clubmen with the Clarkson Tech team, which was to be played here Feb. 17. The Sacred Hearts team from Concord, N. H., comes here for a Sunday afternoon practice game. The Concord club has swept everything in sight.

The Valleyfield team that comes to the Hub for the semifinals has split with the Harrington men, winning their home game by a 3-to-2 score, and losing at the Arena last Sunday before a capacity house, 5 to 2. The Braves were a very weary team when they squared off with the Olympics in their last battle and did not do themselves justice. Boston fans will have a real treat in store for themselves in the coming series.

The winner of the Boston-Valleyfield series will go on to play the victor of the Granby-Sherbrooke series. The finals between the winners will be a four-out-of-seven affair. The details will be announced later.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago.

H. O. (Fritz) Crisler renewed contract for five more years as head football coach at Princeton, keeping E. E. (Tad) Wieman as first assistant.

N. E. College Scores

Basketball

New Hampshire 48, Conn. State 42.
Mass. State 54, R. I. State 48.
Brown 56, Trinity 41.
Amherst 43, Colby 28.
Boston Univ. 60, Clark 48.

Swimming

Yale 47, Brown 29.

Squash Racquets

Yale 5, Amherst 0.

Crisler Faces New Duties As Michigan Coach

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 10 (AP)—Herbert Orrin (Fritz) Crisler, ending his six-year job of rebuilding Princeton's football fortunes, was back in the Big Ten today as Michigan's head grid coach, with assurance that the athletic directorship would follow in the not-too-distant future.

Released from the Princeton contract which still had two years to run, the tall dark-haired Crisler takes over at Michigan not only as head pilot, but also "as Assistant Director of Athletics, at first."

"Later, I will become Director of Athletics," he said last night in announcing his Princeton resignation and Michigan acceptance. Although Michigan officials denied they had discussed the directorship with him, it was generally believed that some assurance of the position was made in order to get Crisler to transfer from Tigertown.

To Succeed Yost

For weeks, in fact almost since the day last December when Harry Kipke was advised his contract as Wolverine coach would not be renewed, rumor had Crisler slated for the berth. But the reports were that he refused to accept until he could be sure the athletic directorship would also be his when Fielding H. Yost stepped down from that office.

Today it was generally regarded that he would succeed Yost within a year or two.

Crisler explained that Michigan officials had "presented a new position last Monday, which included added duties on athletic administration." This "position" was regarded as the factor that ended the hitch in negotiations.

To Princeton's campus, Michigan's gain is the Tiger's severe loss. Undergraduates and alumni alike were disappointed over the jolt handed Princeton by loss of the 38-year-old mentor who came from Minnesota in 1932 and skyrocketed the Tigers out of their worst football depression back to the heights, with undefeated, untied teams in 1933 and 1935 and a record of 35 won, nine lost and five tied in his six-year regime.

No Successor Picked

Prof. Burnham N. Dell, chairman of the Princeton council, in announcing acceptance of the resignation, said "No action was taken in regard to a successor to Mr. Crisler." Crisler, himself, explained that, although he would visit Ann Arbor for a few days next week, he will not move permanently until "the situation here is cleared or at least near solution."

However, it was learned that at last night's council meeting, Crisler discussed his possible successor. Prominent in the discussions were Ray Morrison of Vanderbilt; Don Peden of Ohio University; Charles Caldwell, a Princeton alumnus now coaching at Williams, and Tad Wieman, Campbell Dickson and Earl T. Martineau, all members of Crisler's present staff. One source said Crisler recommended Peden.

Although Crisler was undecided over his staff of assistants at Michigan, he pointed out that some of his present aides "might like to come with me." Campus gossip had it, however, that Line Coach Wieman probably would not follow his "Boss," because he formerly was head coach at Michigan, before the Kipke regime.

Hard to Resign

Emerging from the council meeting, Crisler said the resignation "was the toughest decision I've ever had to make."

"However," he added, "Michigan presents such a far-reaching opportunity that it was difficult to do anything but accept."

The assistant athletic directorship at Michigan carries with it an assistant professorship. Crisler explained that in addition to his coaching duties, he would also give a four-year course on the "Theory and Practice" of Football."

The Princeton berth was Crisler's first step out of the Big Ten. He was a three-sport man as an undergraduate at Chicago, graduating in 1922. From 1925 to 1930 he was assistant coach to Amos Alonzo Stagg at his alma mater, and then went to Minnesota as coach and athletic director in 1930 and '31.

Salary Not Disclosed

Princeton's grid fortunes hit the down-grade in the late 20's and early '30's, and the Tiger athletic fathers summoned Crisler to rebuild them at a salary variously reported to be between $8,000 and $12,000.

His salary at Michigan was not disclosed, but the university president, Dr. Alexander Grant Ruthven implied that it would be higher than the $7,500 Kipke received.

Yost expressed pleasure at Crisler's acceptance, and added:

"His previous experience in the Big Ten qualifies him for the job. He should be entirely acceptable to Michigan alumni everywhere. He merits their loyalty and co-operation. If we obtain that we'll soon be leading the football parade again."

Lawson Little in Front

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10 (AP)—Lawson Little, former amateur champion, jumped into a first-round lead for the $5,000 San Francisco match play open golf tournament yesterday with a 76. It was five strokes over par for the 36-35-71 San Francisco Club course, cut considered outstanding in view of the severe weather conditions. A wind that reached gale proportions ruined the games of most of the entries. Little, who won the tournament last year, was out in 42 and came home in 34.

International-American Hockey

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	17	1	14	89	70	35
Providence	14	6	12	64	53	34
New Haven	9	4	21	61	84	22
Springfield	8	5	19	67	90	21
Western Division						
Cleveland	18	6	8	77	72	42
Pittsburgh	15	6	10	63	64	36
Syracuse	15	4	12	93	81	34

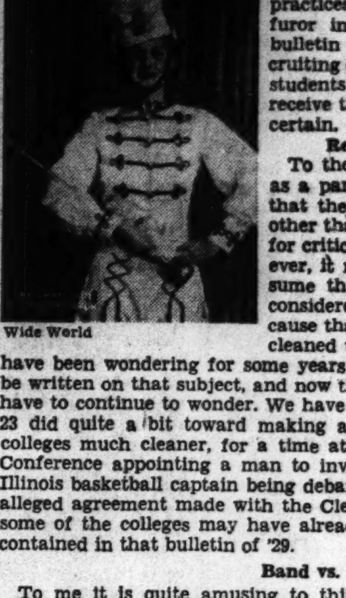
Result Feb. 9
Cleveland 2, Pittsburgh 1.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Another Carnegie Bulletin

Perhaps it is due to the fact that the same two numbers are involved, or perhaps it just happened so; but at any rate Bulletin No. 32, which has just been issued by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, treats on the subject of colleges recruiting students as did its much more famous Bulletin No. 23. The latter bulletin, which was issued in 1929, was a very exhaustive study on the subsidizing and proselyting of athletes by colleges of the United States. It told of some of the devious ways this was done, and even went so far as to give a list of those colleges which it found to be free from the practices. Its publication caused quite a furor in intercollegiate circles. This new bulletin treats on the subject of the recruiting of musicians, drum majors, brilliant students, and the like. That it will not receive the wide publicity given to No. 23 is certain.



Wide World

Relief to Athletically Inclined

To those who are interested in athletics as a part of a college curriculum the fact that the Foundation has found something other than athletics to point to as a subject for criticism is quite a relief. Perhaps, however, it might not be wise for them to assume that the Foundation has not again considered the proselyting of athletes because that phase of college life was entirely cleaned up as the result of Bulletin 23. We have been wondering for some years just when another bulletin would be written on that subject, and now that the new bulletin is out, we will have to continue to wonder. We have not a doubt but what Bulletin No. 23 did quite a bit toward making athletic conditions in some of the colleges much cleaner, for a time at least; but with the Pacific Coast Conference appointing a man to investigate that organization and an Illinois basketball captain being debarred from Big Ten athletics for an alleged agreement made with the Cleveland baseball club, it looks as if some of the colleges may have already forgotten the facts which were contained in that bulletin of '29.

Band vs. Eleven

To me it is quite amusing to think of the report treating on the soliciting of musicians by colleges, for, as I have sat in the Harvard Stadium and seen the Crimson varsity eleven surrender to its opponents after its fine band had come out on the field and given a masterful exhibition of maneuvering and playing, I have reflected on the fact that evidently Harvard could not only get the best of amateur musicians, but could weld them into a band that could more than hold its own with the bands which were representing the colleges that were mopping up the gridiron with the Crimson eleven. And my conclusion was that the importance of a good band at a football game had not become as great as the presence of a good football eleven. In fact, I even went so far as to suggest that points be awarded to the bands for their work before and between the halves of the game, with those secured by the winning college being added to its score in the football game. But I really never went so far as to think that the time would come when colleges would be going out to get schoolboy and schoolgirl musicians and drum majors to enter their precincts. Perhaps it is just as well that the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has brought this situation out into the open before it had become a serious menace to the amateur standing of our college bands. I have always felt that the band added much to the pleasure of a big college football game; but I never imagined that it would reach such an important stage as to warrant the recruiting of schoolboy players. Well, maybe in the years to come the members of the band will be awarded major letters.

Stormy Weather Is First Across Line

NASSAU, Bahamas, Feb. 10 (AP)—The skipper and crew of the yawl Stormy Weather, first to finish in the Miami-Nassau sailing race, scanned the horizon today for any lighter-handicapped contenders which might nose them out of winner's laurels on a basis of corrected time.

The Stormy Weather, a 54-footer owned by Robert W. Johnson of New York and skippered by Ducky Endt, arrived shortly before midnight after covering the course of 184 nautical miles in approximately 36 hours.

The same yacht won last year's race on a basis of corrected time although arriving two hours behind the Mandoo II, first to finish. The Stormy Weather's elapsed time last year was 30½ hours.

Bowl by Telephone

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—An international bowling match will be conducted by transatlantic telephone Sunday with the United Swedish Bowling League of New York opposing the Stockholm Bowling Forbund. The Amercian half of the match will be rolled at 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, representatives of the two organizations will exchange scores by telephone at 3 and 4 p. m. Martin Kastengren, Swedish consul general in New York, will award the trophy to the winner—performing the honors on the telephone.

Sporting Around the Hub

Bob Quinn is probably the only club president in big league baseball who does most of his own minor "farming" business. The Bees' front-office boss left yesterday for Evansville, Ind., to work on his newly acquired connections in that vicinity. Bob will be back in the Hub either Saturday night or early Sunday morning.

Eddie Collins, the Red Sox general manager, is ready to leave with Mrs. Collins for a two-week stay in California. Eddie will combine business with pleasure.

According to present plans, Collins will not make an appearance at Sarasota, the Red Sox spring training base. However, President Tom Yawkey and his minor league contact man, Billy Evans, will add an official touch to the camp on the Tamiami Trail.

One week from next Wednesday the Bees depart for Bradenton—on the four o'clock train out of the South Station.

A profit of more than $500 was realized from the second annual dinner of the Boston Chapter, Baseball Writers' Association of America, held recently at the Parker House. Next winter a more roomy site will be found. Eventually, this dinner should become the leading mid-winter sports banquet in New England.

It is the plan of the local writers to hold the Hub affair before the nationally famous New York get-together. This year it followed the Metropolitan event.

Dartmouth varsity, co-leader with Cornell in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League, meets Yale tonight at New Haven. The Eastern race was thrown wide open by last Saturday's upset of Dartmouth by Pennsylvania.

Wes Fesler's Harvard quintet, which plays host to its traditional Yale rival this Saturday evening at Cambridge, is a contender for the Eastern League title for the first time since the coach's arrival from Ohio State. The Crimson shooters dropped a one-point decision to Dartmouth, and then scored successive victories over Penn and Princeton.

Back in the Big Ten

Wide World
Herbert O. (Fritz) Crisler
Leaves Princeton Football Coaching Berth and Accepts Post at Michigan

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ED WYNN
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Eves. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. and Sat., $1.10 to $2.75

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
in SUSAN AND GOD
A comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH THEA., 45th St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:40. No Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., 2:40.

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH ● LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Eves. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

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IRELAND'S INC.

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

The Home Forum

My Chinese Teacher

HE STOOD, waiting for me to be seated, the perfect Chinese gentleman.

He was wearing a long robe of heavy brocaded silk, a deep plum in color. His loose trousers, showing a foot below the robe, were of the same texture of brocade but of a different pattern and a different color. They were a deep gray-blue that blended with the plum of the gown.

The trousers were gathered in and snugly bound above the ankle by a two-inch band of black satin. Below this showed an immaculate white stocking, made of cotton cloth. This in turn disappeared into his hand-made satin shoes, plum-colored to match his robe. The soles of the shoes were an inch thick, made of many layers of heavy white cotton quilted together into a hard and durable form.

At that time queues were still worn, so his hair was shaved back in a circle from forehead and neck, leaving a disk of long hair growing from the center. This was neatly braided into a queue, reaching far below his waist, every hair lying smoothly, one beside the other, straight from head to tip. It was an example of skillful braiding, that had reached perfection through centuries of practice. On his head was a black satin skull-cap, topped by a spherical button.

AS HE STOOD before me, he held his hands one slipped over the other, the fingers concealed in the opposite sleeve. His arms hung down, relaxed. He bowed deeply from the waist.

I returned the bow, but in an awkward Western fashion. The grace and ease in movement inherent in all Chinese comes only with a civilization much older than our own.

"Master, please sit," I said in halting Chinese.

"Little Sister, please sit," he replied.

We sat on opposite sides of a bare oblong table. On the table were two writing sets, one for him and one for me, and a number of Chinese books.

THE LESSON BEGAN with a drill in tones.

"Fu," said the teacher, giving the word a low, short, level sound.

"Fu," I repeated after him, trying to reproduce exactly his depth and length and levelness of tone.

"Fu," he said again, this time high and short and level. I repeated this, but he shook his head. It did not quite suit his fastidious ear. He said it again. I said it after him. He was very attentive, listening with the greatest seriousness. It still did not suit. He made me repeat the sound after him four or five times, before he felt he could conscientiously pass on to the third tone.

"Fu." THIS WAS said in an emphatic declining tone, sliding down from high to low. With infinite patience, he had me say it after him, over and over again. To my untrained ear, there was no difference between the way I said it and the way he said it. But he saw the difference. Speech to him was as subtle as the sounds of a violin. He was a perfectionist. He would not allow the slightest variation from the true tone to pass unchallenged.

The fourth "Fu" was on a rising note, as if it had a question mark affixed. The fifth was long and low and level.

The importance of learning these exact tones was not an academic one. As each tone changes the meaning of the word, it is essential that the tone be correctly given.

At last the teacher was satisfied with the five tones I gave to "Fu" and, with the same gentle courtesy and infinite patience, he continued his drill on another word, "Ma."

AT THIS JUNCTION there was a diversion, welcome at least to me, for I was more than weary of the monotony of these endless repetitions; but he, with the stolidity so characteristic of his race, seemed to have a power of endurance that could keep on forever.

The interruption was in the form of a pot of tea and a covered teacup, brought in by my serving boy and set down at his right hand. From now on during the remainder of our three-hour session (there was to be a similar three hours in the afternoon), this tea would be taken in little sips. During the frequent pauses that this would entail, it was a pleasure to see him delicately encircle the handleless cup with slender, finely shaped fingers. He held his little finger with the inch-long nail, denoting freedom from manual labor, crooked at an angle that would have been fashionable at a Victorian tea table.

AFTER AN HOUR or more of tone drill, the teacher indicated that we would now take up our writing lesson. Time is of no moment to the Chinese. Slowly and carefully, he prepared his writing tools and I did the same; but my way was brusque and matter-of-fact, while he made a fine art of even so simple a matter as rubbing from a stick of solidified ink the amount needed; then mixing this carefully with water until the desired thickness was attained; then dipping his camel's hair brush into a fresh pot of water and sharpening it to the exact fineness of point that he considered correct. All of this he did with a ritualism that never varied.

The preparations made, a few sips of tea taken, he painted with a quick, sure, unhesitating hand, the many and varied strokes that go into the making of a Chinese character; I duplicating it on my side of the table with what success I could. He spent a happy hour over this. One could see he loved the art that he was practicing. After that came another hour with the books, and then the clock struck twelve.

The teacher rose, slipped his hands one over the other, his fingers concealed in his opposite sleeve, bowed with gravity and grace and spoke the appropriate words of farewell. I, also bowing, repeated them after him and he glided from the room, making no sound on his cloth-soled shoes.

LOUISE L. APTHORP

By Courtesy of The Fifteen Gallery, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRYSANTHEMUMS: *A Painting by J. Paddock*

THIS rather unusual flower painting sacrifices actuality very little in achieving its decorative pattern. It is a vigorous record of thickly massed flowering growth, and has, at the same time, the rich solidity of a fine tapestry. The play of the light colors, in their well-studied arrangement over the canvas, gives a feeling of satisfaction quite apart from the natural pleasure called forth by the flowers themselves.

Miss Paddock, a native New York artist, has exhibited in several eastern cities and won many prizes for her work.

Hope for the Hopeless

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the past few years conditions in the world have seemed so confused and complex, and evidences of injustice and inequality, lack and limitation, so irresistible and overwhelming, that many men have been tempted to believe they were both hopeless and helpless. Many honest men, considering conditions from the human standpoint, could find no anchor for their hope, no firm foundation upon which to build for the future, because the shifting sands of material methods had seemed to turn to quicksand, wherein men became engulfed despite their sometimes frantic efforts to escape.

Yet there is always at hand and available to everyone the unfailing and adequate support and supply promised in the Bible. Hear these words of the Psalmist: "Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou disquieted within me? hope thou in God: for I shall yet praise him, who is the health of my countenance, and my God." But, a despairing one may exclaim, how can I have hope in God and trust His promises when I know Him not, and when it appears that, if indeed there be God, He has permitted or perhaps produced so much that is wrong and unjust?

To those who are tempted by arguments of discouragement, doubt, and despair, Christian Science offers a message of hope, cheer, and confidence which makes its appeal to the human sense of reason and right. Furthermore, the statements of Christian Science need not be taken on mere faith, for they are demonstrable and can be proved by any honest seeker for Truth.

First, Christian Science declares that the one infinite creator of the eternal universe, including man, is good—good in His expression or creation, as He is in His nature. This must be the fact, because evil is destructive, not creative, in its nature and effect. Now, the one creative Principle of man and the universe is the source and supplier of all that is true, and must supply intelligence as well. Hence, God is Truth and Mind, good in character, perfect in being, beneficent in purpose and plan. A study of the words of Christ Jesus found in the four Gospels indicates clearly that these spiritual declarations coincide with the concept of God which was preached and proved by the Master.

This is of primary importance to everyone everywhere, because Christ Jesus, the most successful of all men of all times, demonstrated conclusively that God's law of harmony annuls human belief in and fear of discord and disease; that God's law of abundant providence and impartial justice reverses belief in limitation and lack, injustice and inability. And to climax his marvelous ministry Christ Jesus demonstrated that God's law of ceaseless activity and pure spiritual consciousness nullifies the so-called law of sin and death.

By these demonstrations Jesus proved that the sins and sorrows, the passions and pains, which beset mankind and hedge about even their best human endeavors, are outside of God's province and without His permission. Indeed, as the Master implicitly stated, whatever does not bespeak God, Truth, lacks both Principle and power, and is, therefore, a negation, a falsity, which has no support other than changeable human belief.

Christ Jesus promised that those who believe in or understand his Christianly scientific teachings shall do the works he did. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, perceived the practicability of this precious promise, and in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she has made available to mankind the spiritual rules which were demonstrated by Christ Jesus. Because of this she was led to voice this rousing and heartening call for men to resist adversity and evil (Science and Health, p. 419): "Meet every adverse circumstance as its master."

Man, the master of evil, fear, sickness, and lack? Certainly, for God made man in His image and likeness, and gave him dominion over all things. This great spiritual fact remains for each one to recognize and accept, to claim and demonstrate. It makes no difference whether one is faced with a condition of lack of health or lack of employment, he can meet it as its master if he will think from the standpoint of God, divine Principle, the only Mind and power, as Christian Science teaches.

Faithful study of the Bible, together with Science and Health, and consistent application of the scientific rules stated therein, confer that spiritual understanding of God to which Jesus alluded when he said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." In accord with this is Mrs. Eddy's statement in Science and Health (p. 446), "To understand God strengthens hope, enthrones faith in Truth, and verifies Jesus' word: 'Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Speranza per i Disperati

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

DURANTE questi ultimi anni le condizioni nel mondo sono sembrate così confuse e complesse, e le prove d'ingiustizia ed ineguaglianza, di mancanza e di limitazione, così irresistibili e decisive, che molti uomini sono stati tentati a credere di essere sia disperati che incapaci. Molti uomini onesti, considerando le condizioni dal punto di vista umano, non poterono trovare un'ancora di speranza, nè fondamento solido sul quale costruire per il futuro, perchè le sabbie instabili dei metodi materiali sembravano divenir sabbia mobile nella quale gli uomini s'ingolfarono ad onta dei loro sforzi, a volte disperati, per sfuggire.

Eppure vi sono sempre vicini ed accessibili ad ognuno l'appoggio e l'approvigionamento infallibili e sufficienti promessi nella Bibbia. Udite queste parole del Salmista: "Perchè t'abbatti anima mia? perchè ti commuovi in me? Spera in Dio, perchè lo celebrerò ancora; egli è la mia salvezza e il mio Dio". Ma, uno scoraggiato potrà esclamare, come posso sperare in Dio ed aver fiducia nelle Sue promesse quando non Lo conosco, e quando sembra che, se davvero Dio esiste, Egli ha permesso o forse prodotto tanto male ed ingiustizia?

A quelli che sono indotti in tentazione da argomenti di scoramento, dubbio e disperazione, la Scienza Cristiana offre un messaggio di speranza, allegrezza e fiducia che fa appello al senso umano di ragionevolezza e di giustizia. Inoltre, le dichiarazioni della Scienza Cristiana non devono essere accettate con mera fede, poichè sono dimostrabili e possono essere provate da ogni onesto cercatore della Verità.

In primo luogo, la Scienza Cristiana dichiara che il solo infinito creatore dell'universo eterno, che include l'uomo, è buono—buono nella Sua espressione o creazione, come lo è nella Sua natura. Questo deve essere così, poichè il male è distruttivo, non creativo, nella sua natura e conseguenza. Ora il solo Principio creativo dell'uomo e dell'universo è la fonte ed il provveditore di tutto ciò che è vero, e deve provvedere altresì l'intelligenza. Quindi Dio è Verità e Mente, buono di carattere, perfetto nell'essere, benefico nel proposito e nel disegno. Uno studio delle parole di Cristo Gesù che si trovano nei quattro Evangeli indica chiaramente che queste dichiarazioni spirituali coincidono col concetto di Dio che fu predicato e dimostrato dal Maestro.

Questo è di primaria importanza per ognuno dovunque, perchè Cristo Gesù, che di tutti gli uomini in tutti i tempi raggiunse il maggior successo, dimostrò conclusivamente che la legge di Dio dell'armonia annulla l'umana credenza come pure la paura nella discordia e nella malattia; che la legge di Dio dell'approvigionamento abbondante e della giustizia imparziale rivoca la credenza nella limitazione e nella penuria, nell'ingiustizia e nell'incapacità. E per portare al culmine il suo meraviglioso ministerio, Cristo Gesù dimostrò che la legge di Dio dell'attività incessante e della pura consapevolezza spirituale annulla la cosiddetta legge del peccato e della morte.

Con queste dimostrazioni Gesù stabilì che i peccati e le mestizie, le passioni e le pene, che affliggono l'umanità e ne ostacolano anche i migliori sforzi umani, sono al di fuori del reame di Dio e prive del Suo consenso. Invero, come il Maestro dichiarò implicitamente, tutto ciò che non corrisponde a Dio, Verità, manca sia di Principio che di potenza, ed è perciò una negazione, una falsità, che non ha altra base se non la mutevole credenza umana.

Cristo Gesù promise che quelli che credono nei suoi insegnamenti Cristianamente scientifici o li comprendono faranno le opere che egli fece. Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, percepì la praticabilità di questa preziosa promessa, e nel suo libro di testo, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, essa rese accessibile all'umanità le regole spirituali che vennero dimostrate da Cristo Gesù. A causa di questo essa fu indotta a pronunciare questo stimolante ed incoraggiante appello agli uomini di resistere contro l'avversità ed il male (*Science and Health*, pag. 419): "Affronta ogni circostanza avversa quale suo padrone".

L'uomo, il padrone del male, della paura, della malattia e della scarsità? Certamente, giacchè Dio fece l'uomo nella Sua immagine e simiglianza, e gli diede il dominio su tutte le cose. Questo grande fatto spirituale sta di fronte ad ognuno per essere riconosciuto ed accettato, afferrato e dimostrato. Non fa differenza se uno si trova in faccia a mancanza di salute o a mancanza di occupazione, egli può far loro fronte da padrone se penserà dal punto di vista di Dio, divino Principio, la sola Mente e potenza, come insegna la Scienza Cristiana.

Uno studio fedele della Bibbia, insieme a *Science and Health*, ed applicazione coerente delle regole scientifiche che vi sono espresse, conferiscono quella comprensione spirituale di Dio alla quale Gesù alluse quando disse: "E conoscerete la verità, e la verità vi farà liberi". D'accordo con questo è la dichiarazione di Mrs. Eddy in *Science and Health* (pag. 446): "Il comprendere Dio fortifica la speranza, intronizza la fede nella Verità, e verifica la parola di Gesù: 'Ed ecco, io sono con voi tutti i giorni, sino alla fine dell'età presente'".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Ship Model

WITH patience that defied the goad of time,
With poetry of gleaming tools, not rhyme,
Strong, weathered hands moved lovingly, until
From tropic wood, from ivory, their skill
Had fashioned for a quiet, dreaming boy
Perfection far too precious for a toy.

Today, full-rigged and proud, she finds again
A sheltered haven in the hearts of men
Who breathe content where salt has tanged
the air.
Her cargo is forever shining, fair—
The memory of those whom fortune gave
A vision of the sea as queen and slave.

ELIZABETH SAWYER

Dickens Writes to Daniel Maclise From Italy

Villa di Bagnarello, Albaro,
Monday, Twenty-second July, 1844

MY VERY dear Mac,

I address you with something of the lofty spirit of an exile—a banished commoner—a sort of Anglo-Pole. I don't exactly know what I have done for my country in coming away from it; but I feel it is something—something great—something virtuous and heroic. Lofty emotions rise within me, when I see the sun set on the blue Mediterranean. I am the limpet on the rock. My father's name is Turner, and my boots are green.

Apropos of blue. In a certain picture, called "The Serenade," you painted a sky. If you ever have occasion to paint the Mediterranean, let it be exactly of that colour. It lies before me now, as deeply and intensely blue. But no such colour is above me. Nothing like it. In the South of France—at Avignon, at Aix, at Marseilles—I saw deep blue skies (not *so* deep though—oh Lord, no!), and also in America: but the sky above me is familiar to my sight. Is it heresy to say that I have seen its twin-brother shining through the window of Jack Straw's—that down in Devonshire I have seen a better sky? I daresay it is; but like a great many other heresies, it is true.

But such green—green—green—as flutters in the vineyard down below the windows, *that* I never saw; nor yet such lilac, and such purple as float between me and the distant hills; nor yet—in anything—picture, book or verbal boredom—such awful, solemn, impenetrable blue, as is that same sea. . . .

When the sun sets clearly, then, by Heaven, it is majestic. From any one of eleven windows here, or from a terrace overgrown with grapes, you may behold the broad sea; villas, houses, mountains, forts, strewn with rose leaves—strewn with thorns—stifled in thorns! Dyed through and through. For a moment. No more. The sun is impatient and fierce, like everything else in these parts, and goes down headlong. Run to fetch your hat—and it's night. Wink at the right time of black night—and it's morning. Everything is in extremes. There is an insect here (I forget its name, and Fletcher and Roche are both out) that chirps all day. There is one outside the window now. The chirp is very loud, something like a Brobdingnagian grasshopper. The creature is born to chirp—to progress in chirping—to chirp louder, louder, louder. . . . The day gets brighter, brighter, brighter, till it's night. The summer gets hotter, hotter, hotter, till it bursts. The fruit gets riper, riper, riper, till it tumbles down and rots. . . .

Green almonds (we have them at dessert every day) are the most delicious fruit in the world. . . . Your Affectionate Friend.—From "The Letters of Charles Dickens," edited by his sister-in-law and his eldest daughter (1833-1855).

We Never Can Tell

THE shortest day of our East Anglican winter danced improbably by, like a moment escaped from spring. Warmth fell slackly over the wet fields, gathered in the hollows, showed suddenly the white bud points on the hazel twigs. The wet furrows gleamed in ribs, shining like strips of metal. With the feather-headed optimism of their happy kind, the birds made us think of cool spring evenings with daffodils blowing and the fresh scent of cut grass in the air.

It was a capricious trick of climate, a skyful of North Africa which had rushed, through some meteorological freak, into the chilly vacuum of eastern England. It didn't last. The next dawn broke raw and grey from a sunless sky. The hedges dripped, the roads ran moisture. Pheasants flew like bright clockwork toys through the dank spinneys. No wind stirred the branches. And at evening the low mists gathered and rubbed against the windowpanes, hanging grey and uncharitable between the tree trunks. All day we saw no color, heard sounds as things detached from the silent hours. Night was kindlier than the day itself, since there was nothing to be seen.

IT SEEMS now a long, long time since that week in November when the wind roared down the valley like a restless beast, tussling with the trees in fine impatience and bursting again and again down our chimneys with an explosion as of a breaking wave. There have been winter winds since, but they have been small and cold or merely blustery and wet. They have not endured like that November gale. They did not, as did that splendid onslaught, leave the land littered with uprooted trees and nameless wrack from every corner of the parish.

Yet I remember a wind in mid-December which blew gently all day out of a pure white sky. It was sharp as a razor and as delicate. The wet fields and roads dried up before it. Dust blew in the lanes, as though it were summer. There was black frost during the night that followed, and the next day snow which came swivelling down the hillsides in corkscrews and piled against our north walls in fluffy drifts. And, because it lay only for a week, we felt sentimental about it and thought its beauty a miracle worth paying any discomfort to behold. It melted quickly; then came frost again and an unforgettable afternoon walk down lanes where the ruts were a clean crust, all under a cold, red sky. The sun fell enormously behind gray-white hills. Shadows turned indigo. We picked ice from between the frozen furrows of the fields, and marvelled at the shapes upon its underside which was heavy as moulded glass.

IT WON'T BE dry now, say our local wiseacres, until April. At the end of a rainless week, the lanes still drip and harbor muddy pools. Then comes rain again from the southwest, driving from a sky which has no shape, color or form as summer skies, but which is a low, trailing sky brushing the earth with its very self.

And it will be bitterly cold again. And warm, too. Maybe tomorrow will be mild and sweet and kindly to the snowdrops which are bursting bud beneath the firs. We may do without a fire all day, retire to bed, awake to raw, thick mist through which even the garden's end may not be seen. And that same afternoon we may climb Hobbs' Eyrie and walk the ridge-top in sunshine dazzling as a May day, breathing air as keen as aerated water.

We never can tell.

C. G. G.

Spectrum

NEW-FALLEN snow is never quite
Unadulterated white.

The sparkling fields are Vega-blue
With amber grasses thrusting through.

Gray birch and rusty juniper
Glow with vibrant lavender.

Both swamp and swale are sumac-red
With rainbows arching overhead.

Purple banners wave between
Pyramids of bottle-green.

Despite the wind, the oak trees hold
Their rustling wealth of beaten gold.

Beneath the trees, a craftsman weaves
A rug of variegated leaves.

The spectrum shatters on the ground
And loveliness lies all around.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1938 **

Bill Pending Makes State Auto Insurer

Sets Up State Insurance Division Operating Like Mutuals

Makes Flat Rates

Drastically Reducing the Costs of Auto, Bus, Taxi Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 10—On February 21 a bill will be presented to the Legislative Committee calling for the establishment of a State Automobile Insurance Division, to be set up in the Department of Public Works, with a proposed flat rate of $18 for all types of passenger cars.

Details of this plan, which has the approval of Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin and will bring about a huge reduction in the insurance rates to automobile owners in this State, were outlined for the first time yesterday by Representative Joseph N. O'Kane of Dudley before a meeting of the Worcester County Selectmen's Association in this City. Other sponsors of the bill with Representative O'Kane are Senator P. Eugene Casey of Milford and Representatives Woeckel of Methuen and Scanlon of Lawrence.

Flat Rates Provided

Representative O'Kane stated that taxicab rates would drop from $400 a year to $100 throughout the State. A flat rate of $25 a year would be charged for all commercial automobiles, $25 for trailers and $18 a year for motorcycles. Under the proposed plan, the new insurance division would bring in a premium revenue of $17,239,676 a year, while the bill would empower the Public Works Department to run an insurance company similar to any mutual company. The state insurance division would have the same right to write liability, property damage, guest-coverage, extra-territorial and collision insurance that mutual companies now write.

A three-man board of directors would be named by the Commissioner of Public Works, to be approved by the Governor and the Executive Council, to supervise the insurance division and select the personnel. The salaries of the directors would be fixed by the Commissioner and the Council.

How Plan Would Work

Other provisions in the bill call for the new division to turn over to the highway fund on Dec. 1 of each year all money not needed to carry on the work of the insurance company; that no motor vehicle shall be registered unless the owner pays the premium specified by the division and that insurance may be transferred with the sale of a car, as well as a refund if an owner sells a car before July 1; that all accidents involving personal injuries be reported to the police at once, and that all accidents of this nature be investigated and reports made to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles and to the insurance division; that the directors will make rules and regulations for carrying out the fund, set the rates and alter or modify them as the situation warrants.

Premium Returns

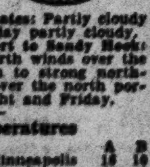
Passenger cars registered after July 1 would be assessed an insurance premium of $10, while those insured after Sept. 30 would carry a rate of $5. The premium returns from passenger cars has been estimated by Registrar Goodwin at $12,438,720.00, while taxicab returns have been estimated at $800,000.00. Commercial rates after July 1 would be $15 and $10 from Sept. 30, with an estimated return of $2,509,085.00. Trailers would carry the same rates as trucks and would bring in $256,-240.00.

Busses would be charged a rate of $100 for a full year, $60 after July 1 and $30 from Sept. 30. The returns would be $481,760.00. Figures compiled by Registrar Goodwin and revealed by Representative O'Kane show that in the past 10 years under compulsory insurance, the total premiums paid to companies in this State amounted to $214,682,406.00. The total amounts paid out by the companies for deaths and injuries amounted to $149,579,868.00, leaving them a balance of $65,102,538.00 for expenses and profits.

Under this bill, insurance would continue to be compulsory.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Considerably colder tonight, with the lowest temperature near 15 or slightly below; Friday occasionally overcast; fresh northwesterly to north winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and Friday; colder tonight and on the coast Friday.

Other New England States: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Friday partly cloudy.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest and north winds over the south portion and fresh to strong northwest shifting to north over the north portion; weather fair tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	42	40	Minneapolis	16	16
Bermuda	56	54	New Orleans	60	60
Chicago	20	20	New York	42	40
Denver	30	28	Norfolk	56	56
Helena	6	6	Philadelphia	50	46
Jacksonville	56	54	St. Louis	40	46
Los Angeles	54	54	San Francisco	52	48
Miami	70	68	Washington	58	56

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 10.
B—Minimum, Feb. 9.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 7:34 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Friday, 7:46 a. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:38 p. m.

Musical Guests of Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Ormandy

Conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra Will Present Two Concerts at Symphony Hall

Ormandy Finds Radio Is Popularizing Classics

Eugene Ormandy, conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, arrived in Boston today for two performances, on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, when his orchestra will play in Symphony Hall in place of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, at present in New York.

Boston, he declared, while unpacking at the Copley Plaza Hotel, has one of the two or three greatest orchestras in the world. "Your Symphony Hall," he said, "holds a reputation in Europe for being one of the very finest for acoustics."

As one of the first conductors to lead an orchestra on the radio, he gave the opinion, after considerable study of the effect of music by air waves, that while box office receipts had dwindled for the time, they would soar again as more and more people were reached and the desire was awakened in them to see in real life those who had become their favorites over the air.

Direct Contact

"People will flock to a hall to see a movie star," he explained, "because they want to get into direct contact with their favorites. No matter what development comes in radio, television or any other, nothing on earth will ever take the place of that magnificent feeling you get sitting in a concert hall, in direct touch with the performers." Radio, he said, does interest people in going to hear music in the hall itself.

As for the much-feared danger of radio's usurping the place of home-made music, he felt the lack of interest in actually performing on musical instruments was only temporary. "When things settle down, after the changes," he declared, "I think the whole thing will come through again. People will go back to their instruments. They will listen to a radio concert, then go to their pianos and play for themselves what they have heard, for the radio will build up the desire in them to do the same thing as the musicians of the air."

Picks No Favorites

Questioned as to his own preferences among composers, he said, "I like best the composer whose work, at the moment, I conduct," explaining, "a conductor has no right to have decided favorites. When he is doing Sibelius, there is no such composer as Sibelius; he must not be thinking of Debussy or Brahms. When doing the Meistersinger or Tristan, then Wagner must be the greatest of all composers. To have strong dislikes at the time of conducting may spoil a performance."

Although happy to be a conductor, he recalled early struggles. "When I was appointed assistant conductor," he said, "I thought my whole future was gone, having from babyhood bent every effort on the playing of the violin." As a child in his native Budapest, Hungary, Mr. Ormandy was an infant prodigy, it is recorded, entering the Royal Academy of Music at the age of

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Two Criminal Investigations Dominate Connecticut's Week

Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 10—Two criminal investigations into affairs of Government eclipsed all other developments in Connecticut this week while surprised citizens, accustomed to speak of Connecticut as "the Land of Steady Habits" and "our well-governed little State," wondered what would happen next.

A moving van brought from Waterbury to Hartford all the financial records that could be found covering the financial affairs of the City Administration under Mayor Frank Hayes for the inspection of State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn. The Hartford County Prosecutor has been named by the Superior Court to handle a thorough investigation into Waterbury financial matters.

In Bridgeport an extraordinary Grand Jury, summoned to inquire into the $6,000,000 expenditures of State Highway Commissioner John A. Macdonald for land on which to build the Merritt Parkway, went into its third week, recalling Mr. Macdonald for further testimony.

Waterbury Financing

The Waterbury investigation, likely also to lead to a Grand Jury inquiry, involves a charge that large sums were expended from the City Treasury without authorization. State's Attorney Lawrence L. Lewis of the Waterbury District, who began the inquiry, disqualified himself with the explanation that someone who lived outside Waterbury and had no business relationships with City officials should take it over. Superior Court Judge Ernest A. Inglis named Mr. Alcorn.

Some of the payments from the Waterbury Treasury, it is charged, went to attorneys in Waterbury, Hartford and New Haven for legal services in connection with bills that Waterbury wanted passed by the General Assembly. There is a possibility that the probe, if it reaches the Grand Jury stage, will go into the whole question of legislative lobbying, never thoroughly aired in this State.

Hugh Mead Alcorn, Jr., son of the Special Prosecutor, and Harold W. Mitchell, both assistants in the office of Mr. Alcorn and now assigned to the Waterbury study, were both members of the 1937 General Assembly and sponsors of a lobbyists' registration bill that was adopted. The bill took effect July 1, after adjournment of the Assembly and too late to have any bear-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Tahoe Ready to Leave For Ice Patrol Duties

In Boston Today

North Atlantic Patrol to Start

Sometime during the night the Coast Guard Cutter Tahoe will slip out to sea on its first tour of duty as one of the ships safeguarding transatlantic passengers from the menace of icebergs through the vigilance of the twenty-sixth annual international ice patrol.

The Tahoe, with electric turbine drive, was built in Quincy in 1928, and since then has been stationed at San Francisco, with at least one trip to the Bering Sea on the seal patrol. It was ordered back to this area last fall. It left New Bedford this morning under Lieut. Commander Clarence H. Dench to tie up here long enough to take on stores for the tour, which probably will extend into May.

On board are two oceanographers: Lieut. G. Van Antwerp Graves and Lieut. W. P. Hawley.

The Tahoe will proceed to Labrador and Greenland waters on an observation cruise and remain there until relieved by the Coast Guard cutter Pontchartrain from New York.

This will be the Tahoe's first international ice patrol duty on the Grand Banks as one of the safety fleet of the 14 maritime nations cooperating and sharing the annual expense of $150,000 to $180,000. One new regulation the commander is expected to enforce is the regulation requiring all American trans-Atlantic passenger ships to remain on the particular "lane" announced as the course of the vessel when it sailed.

The Tahoe will spend its days sighting icebergs and reporting their velocity and direction by radio.

The United States provides two ships and their personnel for this duty and pays 18 per cent of the total cost.

Pair of Escaped Convicts Caught

Two escaped convicts, who succeeded nearly two weeks ago in eluding a pack of 19 police cars from six police departments, hot on their trail after an automobile theft from in front of North Station, were finally arrested last night, one outside a Charlestown restaurant and the other in a house in Cambridge. They were Edward McHarg and Rosair Pomerleau, alias Frank Parker, both of Chelsea.

In the police line-up this morning they were identified by several victims of recent automobile thefts and hold-ups, including Earle Smith, a North Dighton patrolman, who they admitted to having kidnaped in his car on Beacon Hill, before using the automobile in two holdups in Malden and Somerville.

They also admitted the kidnaping and robbery of Dr. Nathan Rothschild of Foxboro State Hospital; a $700 Whiting Company holdup; a drug store holdup in Somerville;

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Maine Gets Snow Blown Over Boston

The blustery March wind which sent clouds scudding across the sky early this morning saved Boston from a snow storm. The storm struck in the Moosehead region, in Maine, where a depth of 13 inches of snow was reported shortly before noon and snow still falling.

The wind reached a high velocity during the peak of the blow and considerable damage was reported in signs torn down and windows broken. Boston's escape from the storm came as the result of cold air from northwest Canada missing a warm current coming from the southwest.

Snow flurries were reported in Burlington and Northfield, Vt.

The forecast for Boston and vicinity is "generally fair and considerably colder tonight; Friday occasionally overcast." The temperature is expected to drop to 15 degrees or slightly lower during the night.

Hearing on Beal Again Postponed

For the second time in eight days, a hearing on the rendition of Fred E. Beal, former Lawrence labor leader, to North Carolina was postponed at the State House today.

George E. Roewer, counsel for Beal, asked Assistant Attorney General James J. Bacigalupo to defer the case to next Wednesday. A. A. F. Seawell, Attorney General of North Carolina, who had come here for the hearing, offered no objection.

Beal is wanted in the southern state to serve out a 17-to-20-year sentence for conspiracy to murder O. F. Aderholt, Gastonia (N. C.) chief of police in 1929. A large defense committee of authors and advocates of civil liberties has been formed to aid Beal.

While both sides refused to explain the second postponement, Mr. Roewer stated that his associate in the defense, Louis Waldman, New York labor attorney, was trying a case there today. Next Wednesday, Beal also is scheduled for a fugitive hearing in Lawrence District Court.

'Faust' Matinee For School Pupils

The Boston Opera Association announces for the pupils of Boston's schools a special matinee performance at popular prices of Gounod's "Faust" in the Boston Opera House March 25.

The association reports that because of the large demand for tickets, the sale of seats must be limited to only those schools in Boston proper.

Cities to Discuss El Purchase Plan

Representatives of all municipalities served by the Boston Elevated have been invited to a meeting in the Aldermanic Chamber of Chelsea City Hall at 8 p. m. tonight to support the plan of public ownership proposed by Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

The Chelsea Aldermen adopted an order calling for the meeting several weeks ago. Frederick J. Ryan, who sponsored this order, will preside this evening.

G-Men Closing One N. E. Office

Handicapped by a shortage of funds, the "G-men" are closing their offices in two cities, Hartford, Conn., and Phoenix, Ariz., and may be obliged to do so in other cities, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said at Washington today.

Orders were issued for the Boston and New York offices to divide the work of the former Hartford bureau, and for the Los Angeles office to assume jurisdiction of the Phoenix area. The director declined to divulge what other bureaus might be closed.

Single Men Back On Welfare Rolls

Eighty per cent of the single men dropped last week from the Chelsea welfare rolls have been reinstated, according to James Buchanan, Jr., chairman of the Welfare Board. The rest, he indicated, have secured jobs of some kind.

The men—38 in all—were dropped because it was felt that the welfare cost must be reduced and that they were in the best position to obtain work.

Following protests to the State welfare offices, however, it was ruled that there was no ground for discrimination against the single men.

To Boston's Aid

© Bachrach

Richard Whitcomb

Telephone Executive Named by Mayor Tobin to Put City on a Business Basis

Churches Urge Vote on Racing As O'Hara Quits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 10—With Walter E. O'Hara out as manager of horse racing at Narragansett, Gov. Robert E. Quinn has accomplished his chief objective, but still has not defined his position on legalized gambling as an institution.

As a result of the Governor's five-month campaign, during which he used every resource at his command, including the State Militia, to "drive O'Hara from the State," the latter gave up his resistance last night and resigned on a $25,000 cash settlement.

Mr. O'Hara gave up his $75,000 annual contract with the Narragansett Racing Association just as stockholders, seeking to save the track from the Governor on the one hand and from betting repealists on the other, were about to vote him out of office.

Commenting upon the developments, Governor Quinn hailed Mr. O'Hara's surrender as "a victory for the people of Rhode Island," but left his future course of action regarding the race track in doubt.

"Clean Racing"

On the one hand, his statement that he wants "clean racing" and that he "stands ready to give the track every consideration," provided it has "fully divorced" itself from Mr. O'Hara, was interpreted as indicating he saw no objection to race betting if conducted by persons of whom he approved.

On the other hand, the Governor stated he was "willing to listen" to business interests, church groups and social agencies who want the track eliminated, and called attention to a petition filed in the General Assembly yesterday asking a referendum on the State betting law at the November general election.

The signers of the petition, Arthur E. Wilson, Chairman of the Inter-Church Commission for Social Action, and Allen E. Claxton, Chairman of the Commission's legislative committee, were described by the Governor as "real American people."

The resignation of Mr. O'Hara, a former Massachusetts textile oper-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Whitcomb Named To Put Boston On A Business Basis

Tobin's Choice Viewed as Strategy to Ward Off Council Sabotage

Selection Draws Widest of Praise

Today's moves of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to bring economy and efficiency to the municipal government were generally hailed with enthusiasm in Boston.

Appointment of Richard Whitcomb to begin a study of city departments was seen as a logical development in the Mayor's efforts.

Today's move, in fact, was seen as following the precedent established by several earlier Mayors, except in one large particular. Former mayors have mostly concentrated on consolidating and reorganizing departments rather than in improving those departments already in existence. Their efforts were blocked, largely, by the City Council, which melted under political pressure and refused to vote changes affecting patronage.

Mayor Tobin's present step, it is gathered, will be concentrated on bringing improved methods to present departments. This will not require council approval, and is consequently regarded by City Hall observers as being inherently more important than previous surveys.

Eventual Recommendations

But, at the same time, it is assumed these efforts of Mr. Whitcomb will lead to eventual recommendations for the consolidations so long needed. In this final regard, today's moves appear to fit into the general pattern of previous mayors.

Although progress has been interrupted too frequently for the good of Boston's fiscal condition, the general pattern of procedure appears to remain about the same.

An observer at City Hall over a period of years might gather the impression that when a man is suddenly plumped down as head of a $2,000,000,000 corporation, spending $70,000,000 a year, a business that is amazingly complex and about which he usually knows little of really concrete nature, he is put to it to know what to do.

Under pressure to keep campaign pledges of economy, he lops off some obvious spending agencies, curtails certain departments or, as a more serious gesture, moves toward reduced wages. The net effect of these, however, appears small in relation to total expenditures, and the new Mayor wishes he could put through something of real importance and lasting benefit, some wholesale reform such as citizens talk about at election time.

A Stone Wall

He consults with department heads, and there runs up against a stone wall. Either they are political appointees who are not sufficiently familiar with their departments to advise wise changes, or they are wheel horses who have grown up in the department and are so close to it they cannot see the broad consolidations and eliminations of dulplicating functions

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

N. E. Phone Head to Sweep Antique Methods From Departments

Business Firms To Lend a Hand

His voice and his manner clearly indicating that he regarded the step as by far the most important since he assumed office six weeks ago, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today announced appointment of Richard Whitcomb, President of the Western New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, to the job of installing modern business methods in Boston's municipal government.

Mr. Whitcomb will undertake, the Mayor said, to study the various functions of the City Government and organize them along the lines of the best business practice. In this work he will call upon major Boston business concerns for help in applying these methods.

Mr. Whitcomb, who now lives in Springfield, has resigned his position with the telephone company, Mayor Tobin said, and will come to Boston Monday to take over the new work.

Mayor Tobin described Mr. Whitcomb as a man of wide business experience. He was lent to Boston by the phone company in 1932 and 1933 to organize the unemployment relief campaign. From this campaign has grown the present Community Fund activity.

A Friend of Parkman

It was during these campaigns that he met Mayor Tobin, who was at that time aiding Henry Parkman, Jr., as head of the ward committees. Friendship of the three men has continued, and it was understood that both Mr. Parkman, now Corporation Counsel for the city, and Mayor Tobin were eager to have Mr. Whitcomb's experience and organizing ability available in Boston's present serious fiscal and governmental situation.

Mr. Whitcomb, in turn, has long been conscious of the need for interest on the part of private business and professional men in the governmental affairs of the communities. He resided in Boston from 1929 to 1933 and developed a love for the City during that time.

Reached in Springfield this afternoon, Mr. Whitcomb commented, "I felt I should do it."

His first job in Boston will be in the water income division. If he should find antiquated bookkeeping methods, billing that fails to bring in reasonable collections, or other evidences of loose business practice, he will handle the situation as would any successful business executive, intalling latest methods, going after collections and pepping up the personnel. Later he will take on other city departments.

Educated in Kansas

Mr. Whitcomb was educated at Washburn College, Topeka, Kans. He served in the army during the war and is now a major in the infantry reserve. His connection with the Bell system was formed in 1924 and he has served in various parts of the East for that company, becoming General Superintendent of the Western Division of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company and President of the Western New England Telephone and Telegraph Company in 1933.

Maintaining an early interest in agriculture, Mr. Whitcomb has a large farm near Stockbridge, Vt. He is a member of several Boston clubs, including the University and Colony.

Capital Penalty Opponents Claim It Increases Crime

Legislative Hearings

The annual efforts for abolition of capital punishment or at least passage of a law providing for life imprisonment as an alternative penalty opened today before the Legislative Committee on the Judiciary, with Mrs. Herbert B. Ehrmann, secretary of the Massachusetts Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty, leading the proponents.

Henry J. Cadbury, professor of divinty at Harvard University, claimed the removal of capital punishment as a penalty for murder has never resulted in an increase of capital crimes. He said in fact that abolition of capital punishment was in line with the movement to reduce crime.

Philip Nichols, Jr., representing the Massachusetts Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, revealed figures to show that murders or attempted murders increased after an execution rather than lessened.

According to a Massachusetts 1931 survey made by Mrs. Ehrmann, Mr. Nichols said, the number of murders or attempted murders increased from 6 to 15 a month.

Charles A. Rome, Boston attorney, and sponsor of one of several bills to provide life imprisonment as an alternative penalty for murder, declared "42 of the 48 states have abolished compulsory capital punishment. Massachusetts usually far in front in progressive and enlightened legislation, is one of the last to recognize the trend of the times. These 42 states have either abolished capital punishment outright or have adopted the alternative provision allowing a jury to recommend life imprisonment."

Tightening of legal loopholes through which persons convicted of degeneracy crimes have been released after short prison or institution terms was urged today before the Legislative Committee on the Judiciary.

Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, proposed to the Committee that degeneracy criminals be considered as defective delinquents who could be confined for terms up to life imprisonment until they are proved cured of their tendencies.

Legislation establishing as the William P. Conery, Jr., Highway that part of the Newburyport Turnpike running from Lynnfield to Andover Street, Peabody, was favored by legislators and labor leaders be-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Boston Coal Suit Settlement Filed

Settlement for $18,000 of a $19,000 suit brought against the City of Boston on a coal contract during the Mansfield administration has been revealed in Suffolk Superior Court where an agreed judgment was filed for the Foreston Coal Company of New York. Interest had raised the total sought by the company to $22,468.43.

The city withheld payment on the contract when charges were made that the coal was "of greatly inferior quality." In the city's answer to the suit the coal was described as "unfit for the use intended and of much less value to the city than that contracted for."

The coal companies were forced to the courts for collection on the contracts after a report from the Finance Commission that coal contractors were not meeting specifications. According to Commission's annual report, filed with the Legislature last month, $80,000 in coal contracts were in controversy in the courts.

William R. Rathvon To Talk on Lincoln

"A Boy's Impressions of Abraham Lincoln" will be recounted by William R. Rathvon, a member of The Christian Science Board of Directors, over Station W1XAL, Boston, on Saturday, Feb. 12, at 4 p. m., eastern standard time. Mr. Rathvon heard President Lincoln speak at Gettysburg when he and another small boy hid behind an American flag draped around the speakers' platform.

W1XAL will relay this Lincoln Day feature on a frequency of 11.79 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 25.45 meters.

Also included in this special hour Lincoln Day program will be an address by Prof. John C. Scammel of Boston University and appropriate music of the Civil War period.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," comedy by Mark Reed, presented by Alfred deLiagre, Jr. Produced by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Featuring Lucile Watson, Violet Heming and Nicholas Joy. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

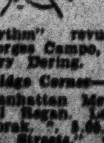
Colonial—
"Julius Caesar," Shakespeare's tragedy, produced by the New York Mercury Theater. Orson Welles, director. 8:40. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:40.

Wilbur—
"Wine of Choice," comedy by S. N. Behrman. Featuring Leslie Banks, Claudia Morgan and Alexander Woollcott. Presented by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Murder in the Cathedral," by T. S. Eliot. Presented by Gilbert Miller and Ashley Dukes. E. Martin Browne, director. Featuring Robert Speaight, 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Fine Arts—
"The Life and Love of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur. 1:30, 3:30, 5:35, 7:35, 9:40. Latest March of Time, "Inside Nazi Germany," 1:10, 3:10, 5:15, 7:15, 9:20.



Keith Memorial—
"Snow White and the Seven Little Dwarfs," multiplane technicolor, 9:15, 11:52 a. m., 2:29, 5:06, 7:43, 10:20. Stage: "Rhapsody in Rhythm" revue, Wynn Murray, Georges Campo, Vic Hyde and Rosemary Dering.

Coolidge Corner—
"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round," with Phil Regan, Leo Carillo and Ann Dvorak. ", 5:05, 8:10. Also "Boy of the Streets," with Jackie Cooper, 3:50, 6:50, 10:05. Tomorrow: Walter Winchell and Ben Bernie in "Love & Hisses," with Simone Simon. Also "Trouble at Midnight."

Scollay and Modern—
"Tovarich," with Claudette Colbert, Charles Boyer, Isabel Jeans, and others. Scollay: 10:55 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 6:50, 9:40. Modern: 10 a. m., 12:50 3:40, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Sergeant Murphy." Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 5:50, 8:35. Modern: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Hollywood Hotel." Also "Doctor Syn."

State and Orpheum—
"The Last Gangster," starring Edward G. Robinson. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:05, 4:05, 7:30, 10:30. Also "You're Only Young Once," featuring Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney and Cecilia Parker. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:05. Tomorrow: Grace Moore and Melvyn Douglas in "I'll Take Romance." Also Myrna Loy and Franchot Tone in "Man-Proof."

Metropolitan—
Jane Withers in "Checkers," 11:10 a. m., 1:45, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Stage: "Here's Melody," revue featuring the Novelle Brothers and Sally, Betty Bruce, The Mayfields and Virginia.

Fenway and Paramount—
Wayne Morris in "The Kid Comes Back." Fenway: 12:50, 3:10, 5:35, 7:55, 10:20. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 12:30, 2:45, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50. Also Hugh Herbert in "Sh! the Octopus." Fenway: 2, 5:35, 6:45, 9:10. Paramount: 9:10, 11:30 a. m., 1:45, 4:05, 6:30, 8:50.

University—
"The Firefly," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Allen Jones. 1:35, 5:25, 9:15. Also Glenda Farrell in "Adventuress Blonde," 4:05, 8:05.

Exeter—
"She's Got Everything," featuring Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Navy Blue and Gold," with Lionel Barrymore and Robert Young. 3:10, 6:05, 9.

Tremont—
Greta Garbo and Robert Taylor in "Camille." Also "Mr. Hobo," starring George Arliss. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Soldier and the Lady," with A. Walbrook and Elizabeth Allen. Also "Romance and Riches," with Cary Grant and Mary Brian. Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30.

Boston—
"Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo," featuring Warner Oland. 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 8:55. Also "Happy Landing," starring Sonja Henie and Don Ameche. 10 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:05.

Brookline Village—
"Conquest," featuring Greta Garbo and Charles Boyer. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Some Blondes Are Dangerous," with Nan Grey, William Gargan, Noah Berry, Jr., and Dorothea Kent. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"How to Start the Day," "Sport at West Point," Xavier Cugat and His Orchestra. Latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "The Perfect Tribute," "Travel to India," "The King Without a Crown," "Ice Sports," Cabin Kids in "Rhythm Saved the Day." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont Temple—
New England premiere of "Kathleen," with Tom Burke, Sally O'Neil, Jack Daly and Sara Allgood. 12, 2:05, 4:10, 6:15, 8:20, 10.

Hub—
Jackie Cooper in "Boy of the Streets," 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:20, 10:10. Also "Three Smart Girls," with Deanna Durbin. 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 3:05, 5:50, 8:45.

Uptown—
"Damsel in Distress," starring Fred Astaire and Joan Fontaine. 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Crashing Hollywood," with Lee Tracy. 2:40, 5:50, 9. Tomorrow: "Wells Fargo," with Joel McCrea and Frances Dee. Also "You're a Sweetheart," featuring Alice Faye.

Strand (Huntington Avenue)—
Joan Crawford in "The Bride Wore Red." Also Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson in "Borneo."

Music

Harvard University (Paine Hall, Music Bldg.)—
Sonata recital by Klaus Goetze, pianist. 8:30.

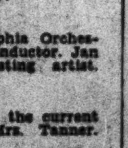
Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Cleveland Orchestra. Artur Rodzinski, conductor. Rose Pauly, Hungarian prima donna. 8:15.

Other Events

Boston Public Library—
From the Home of the Quintuplets to the Land of Ponce de Leon, illustrated lecture by DeWitt G. Wilcox. Dartmouth Street, 8.

Conservatory of Music—
A public lecture on Art Appreciation; exhibition of paintings from the Guild of Boston Artist. 30 Fenway. 7:30.

Boston City Club—
Sportsmen's Night; dinner at 6; entertainment at 7:45. 14 Somerset Street.



Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Philadelphia Orchestra. Eugene Ormandy, conductor. Jan Smeterlin, pianist, assisting artist. 2:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on the current Copley Exhibition by Mrs. Tanner. Huntington Avenue. 11.

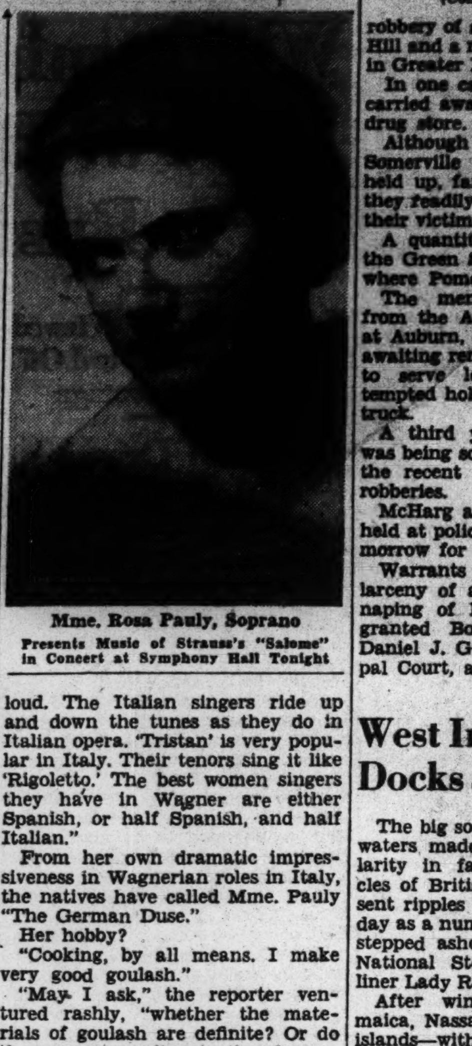
Children's Museum—
Meeting of the Junior Nature Sketch Club. 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 4.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays. News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Mme. Pauly Prepares to Sing With Cleveland Orchestra



Mme. Rosa Pauly, Soprano

Presents Music of Strauss's "Salome" in Concert at Symphony Hall Tonight

Acclaimed at the Metropolitan Opera as one of the greatest dramatic sopranos to make their debut there in recent season, Rosa Pauly, Hungarian prima donna, was busy at the Statler this morning warming up her voice in anticipation of rehearsal for her debut in Symphony Hall tonight as soloist with the Cleveland Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski conducting. She has made her mark in 67 roles, ranging from Carmen and Amneris to Isolde and Elektra, although her greatest fame is as an interpreter of dramatic roles in German opera.

Tonight will mark both the introduction to Boston of Miss Pauly and a hearing of a complete orchestral and vocal episode from Richard Strauss' opera, "Salome." An announced performance of "Salome," with Mary Garden, was cancelled 29 years ago by action of Mayor Hibbard, and the work has continued in neglect here ever since.

"Your biggest successes have been in the operas of Wagner and Richard Strauss?" Miss Pauly was asked.

"That is true."

"Which is your favorite composer?"

"Mozart — and next, Beethoven. There is a place for my voice and my acting in Wagner and Struass. But for enjoyment, I prefer Mozart. Two of my favorite roles—my personal favorites—are Dona Anna in 'Don Giovanni,' and the Countess in 'The Marriage of Figaro.' Also, I very much like the role of Leonore in Beethoven's 'Fidelio.' A role I like a great deal is Amneris in 'Aida.' She is a villain, but interesting. The title role is not so interesting, in spite of its being that of the heroine. Isolde I am very fond of, too; but sung in Italian. Never did I sing Isolde in German in Europe, but only in America.

"I think all the Wagnerian operas are much better for the singers in Italian. When the Italians perform Wagner, however, it is very strange. The orchestra never gets terribly loud. The Italian singers ride up and down the tunes as they do in Italian opera. 'Tristan' is very popular in Italy. Their tenors sing it like 'Rigoletto.' The best women singers they have in Wagner are either Spanish, or half Spanish, and half Italian."

From her own dramatic impressiveness in Wagnerian roles in Italy, the natives have called Mme. Pauly "The German Duse."

Her hobby?

"Cooking, by all means. I make very good goulash."

"May I ask," the reporter ventured rashly, "whether the materials of goulash are definite? Or do they vary according to the circumstances and mood of the cook?"

"You shall not speak so of goulash!" Mme. Pauly histrionically closed the interview.

New Housing Act Rules in Effect

While the official regulations governing the new Housing Act passed by the Senate last week have not been received from Washington, the Boston FHA Administrative Office in the Park-Square Building has announced that the provisions reducing the carrying charges are now effective.

Under the amendments made to the 1934 Act by the present legislation the carrying charges have been reduced by the elimination of the FHA service fee and a similar optional charge of the loaning agency. The amortization of mortgages has been extended from 20 to 25 years, thus the monthly payments are comparable to rental costs. The insurance premium has been reduced to one-fourth of 1 per cent on the balance left after each annual payment on the principal. On dwellings of $6,000 and less a mortgage of 90 per cent of the value of the property is now permitted.

All the changes are expected to be a stimulation to building here, as numerous inquiries at the Boston office in the past few days denote a keen interest among home builders, financial and construction circles.

After the Government regulations are distributed at the end of the week, John F. Malley, Boston's FHA director, will take part in a special conference in New York City with state directors from this regional zone, the area north of Washington, for discussion on technical aspects of the new legislation.

Simmons Director Named

Dr. Brayton Fuller Wilson, head of the Department of Economics at Tufts College, has been named Director of the Simmons College School of Business and Secretarial Studies and of the Prince School of Store Service Education, also a Simmons unit.

News In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

robbery of a variety store on Beacon Hill and a number of other robberies in Greater Boston communities.

In one case, they recounted, they carried away $71 in pennies from a drug store.

Although Matthew Kerner, of a Somerville drug store which they held up, failed to identify the two, they readily identified him as one of their victims.

A quantity of loot was found in the Green Street, Cambridge, house where Pomerleau was arrested.

The men escaped last month from the Androscoggin County jail at Auburn, Maine, where they were awaiting removal to the state prison to serve long sentences for attempted hold-up and the theft of a truck.

A third youth, from Somerville, was being sought in connection with the recent series of hold-ups and robberies.

McHarg and Pomerleau are being held at police headquarters until tomorrow for further questioning.

Warrants charging robbery of $30, larceny of an automobile and kidnaping of Patrolman Smith, were granted Boston police by Judge Daniel J. Gillen of Boston Municipal Court, against the three.

West Indies Liner Docks at Boston

The big social splash in Caribbean waters made by the sudden popularity in fashionable English circles of British West Indian resorts, sent ripples into Boston Harbor today as a number of British socialites stepped ashore from the Canadian National Steamships West Indian liner Lady Rodney.

After winter vacations in Jamaica, Nassau, Bermuda and other islands—with some visits to Florida—these travelers are proceeding directly to New York to sail back to England.

Most of them have been in the habit of wintering on the Riviera until this year.

The Lady Rodney brought 61 passengers, 56 of them for Boston. The remainder were joined by 22 more who boarded the ship here for the trip to Saint John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S.

O'Hara

(Continued from Page 9)

ator, does, in effect, complete the job of removing him from any influence in Rhode Island affairs, as the Governor demanded last fall. Mr. O'Hara was obliged over a month ago to relinquish his ownership of the Providence Star-Tribune to its competitor, the Journal.

Effort at Plans

With this issue settled, principal stockholders of the track continued today to meet in groups behind closed doors in an effort to plan a 1938 racing season that would not only satisfy the Governor, but appease civic and business groups that have become convinced legalized betting in any form draws money from legitimate business and is socially demoralizing.

Reports were circulated that the directors of the Racing Association would name former Judge James E. Dooley, Vice-President of the Association, to succeed Mr. O'Hara as President, but Judge Dooley has been politically opposed to Governor Quinn on numerous occasions and some objections were expected on this account.

Various changes in stock ownership were being sought, as bankers from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other cities joined in the behind-the-scenes conferences, and it was assumed the new stockholding interests would have much to say in selecting the track's new leadership. Mr. O'Hara was negotiating early today for the sale of his stock holdings.

Letter Received

The Governor made public a letter from Mr. Wilson and Mr. Allen, of the Inter-Church Commission, composed of both Protestants and Roman Catholics, urging that the question of horse race betting be put up to a vote of the people. The letter read:

"For two years the Rhode Island Inter-church Commission for Social Action has been giving very careful attention to the effects of legalized gambling in this State. The results of our study show that legalized gambling has brought about embezzlements, assaults, domestic suffering, political corruption, and national disgrace.

"Therefore, this Commission, composed of men and women representing civic, social and religious welfare, realizing the increasing popular opposition to this menace to our State, respectfully requests Your Excellency to secure the presentation and passage of a bill ordering a mandatory referendum, submitting to the voters of this State at the November, 1938, general election, the question of the continuance of legalized gambling."

Final Drive On

By a Staff Artist

Gap Must Be Closed

Community Fund Needs $198,000

With the Victory Dinner planned for tonight in the Hotel Bradford at 6:30 to celebrate the attainment of the $4,500,000 goal of the Greater Boston 1938 Community Fund Campaign Drive, this morning's estimate of money and pledges already contributed was $198,000 short of the needed sum.

Leverett Saltonstall, general chairman of the drive, expressed confidence, however, that this amount would be made up during the day.

In a statement issued by a group of prominent Boston businessmen, the beneficial effect of oversubscription of the goal upon general business confidence, was emphasized.

"Business," said the statement, "is watching Greater Boston's Community Fund Campaign. A victorious over-subscription of the $4,500,000 goal will be hailed as a sign of renewed confidence and will point the way to better times."

Among the contributions brought in today was one of 1225 pennies raised by the boys of the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation, and carried to the campaign headquarters by Vito Maniscalco, "Mayor of Newsboyville"—the model city government functioning in the Foundation.

Mr. Saltonstall pointed out this morning that last minute pledges may be made by phone. The campaign headquarters number is Hubbard 8600.

Boston-Baltimore Service Dropped

Ocean transportation is following the footsteps of the country's railroads in ceasing to operate when income drops below costs.

Latest curtailment in ocean service is the Boston-Baltimore line of the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company, an institution in coastwise shipping for 75 years, which is being discontinued because of loss of revenue blamed chiefly on competition of trucks. Main offices of the company are at Baltimore, but no longer will its steamers call at that port—a terminal for vessels from Providence, Savannah and Jacksonville as well as Boston.

Henceforth the steamers formerly calling at Baltimore will connect Boston with Norfolk and Newport News only, the Boston officials of the line announce. No change in the Philadelphia service is contemplated, which is now back to its normal triweekly sailings between Boston and Philadelphia. Freight only is handled at this time of year, but passengers will be carried during the summer.

Furniture Study Classes to Open

Study of original period pieces of furniture and reproductions in the current market is offered the public by the Merchants Institute of the Retail Trade Board in two evening classes at the Museum of Fine Arts, it was announced today by Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board.

English and American furniture of the 18th Century will be studied, including discussions of styles of Queen Anne, Chippendale, Adam, Sheraton, Hepplewhite, harmonizing the association of furniture of various periods or period pieces with those of no definite style.

Ten weekly periods of an hour and a half each are planned, including periods devoted to the study of design, character, ornaments, detail, and scale of furniture, fabrics and accessories of the 18th Century styles, still widely used in home furnishing today.

Classes will be Tuesdays, starting Feb. 15, and Thursdays, starting Feb. 17, from 7 to 8:30 p. m. Miss Margaret George, former director at the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, N. Y., is to be instructor.

Armenian Culture Program Planned

Armenian culture will be presented at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts next Sunday afternoon. At 2:30 the choir of St. James Armenian Apostolic Church of Watertown will give a concert of Armenian Church music.

At 3:30 Prof. Kenneth John Conant of Harvard University who is an authority on early Christian and Byzantine architecture, will give an illustrated lecture on "Armenian Church Architecture." Much of his material has been collected during the last few months, following his study of the sites in the Near East, in recent years. Both the concert and the lecture will emphasize the early Christian development in Armenian art.

Conductor Finds Radiocasts Help Classical Music

(Continued from Page 9)

five and making his debut as a violinist at seven. When he was 12 or 13 he toured Europe. At 20 he became a professor in the Hungarian State Conservatory of Music.

Played for "Roxy"

Stranded in New York, in 1921, he became concert master of the Capitol Theater Orchestra in New York, and was the first violinist to radiocast as a member of "Roxy's Gang." Two years ago, while he was conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, he was suddenly invited to replace Leopold Stokowski who was resigning from the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Mrs. Ormandy, who has accompanied him to Boston, is a musician, too, having for 10 years served as harpist for the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. Six years ago, she said, as she opened doors for the first Boston visitors, and relieved her husband of frequent telephone calls, she decided it was enough to have one professional musician in the family. She is a native of Vienna.

Work Is Started On Ship Channel

Boston harbor was bombarded today in the first of many attacks that will be made on its floor of ledges that are in the path of the 40-foot main ship channel project.

The subterranean drill boat Rack-a-Rock began drilling ledges on the southerly side of the main ship channel between Spectacle and Castle Islands, moored by spuds and anchors fo'ard, aft and amidships. It is the first step in the $680,471 contract awarded the M. A. Breymann Dredging Company for removal of 50,970 cubic yards of ledge rock and 59,400 cubic yards of material other than rock.

The company has 500 calendar days to do the work. A dynamite scow will be moored alongside the Rack-a-Rock during the drilling operations and about 200 feet away during blasting.

Shipping is warned by the lighthouse department to use the northerly side of the main ship channel during the work, as pieces of ledge may be thrown up during the blasting. Slow speed must be used in passing the drill boat to avoid excessive wash and wave action that interferes with drilling and blasting.

The main ship channel project began in 1936 and is to be completed in 1940, at a cost of about $5,000,000, giving Boston the deepest ship channel on the Atlantic seaboard.

What's Going On in the Arts

"The Life and Loves of Beethoven"

"The Life and Loves of Beethoven," which came to the Fine Arts Theater yesterday, has the second of the three great B's for a hero. And in the performance of Harry Baur, the film lives up to its subject. M. Baur is surely one of the greatest actors in the world today. His features tell a tragic drama in themselves. In fact, we may say of him what Klober said of Beethoven, "Every change of feeling in his mind, showed itself at once unmistakably in his features."

It is unfortunate that in Abel Gance's biographical film, the composer and his actor-protagonist prove to be Gullivers in the land of Lilliput. The story concerns two "loves," Thérèse von Brunswick (Annie Ducaux) and Juliette Guicciardi (Jany Holt). The latter M. Gance selects as the "Immortal Beloved" who married Count Gallenberg and, according to this interpretation, broke the composer's heart. There are, of corse, incidents along the way apart from his loves but a perusal of Beethoven's life in Grove—hardly a romanticized account—contains many incidents more dramatic than those M. Gance relates. Not the least of these was the famous performance of the Ninth Symphony at the end of which the deaf Beethoven had to be turned towards the audience to perceive the applause that his work was receiving.

The film is accompanied by snatches from several of the compositions, including the "Pastoral" Symphony, the "Coriolan" Overture, the "Razoumowsky" Quartets, the Seventh Symphony, the opening bars of the "Appassionata" Sonata and the "Turkish March." The four dominant "Fate" notes of the Fifth Symphony serve as a theme for the film, and the "Moonlight" Sonata provides not only the love motif but a musical background for the composer's passing.

"The Life and Loves of Beethoven" is worth seeing for the sake of the magnificent camera studies of M. Baur's acting. Otherwise, it is disappointing. Pauley is an amusing Schuppanzigh. Debucourt, Lucien Rozenberg, Yolande Lafon and Lucas Gridoux appear in other supporting roles. Neither a full-length portrait nor a precise miniature, "The Life and Loves of Beethoven" can perhaps be best classified as a rather grotesque caricature.

The much-discussed new March of Time, "Inside Nazi Germany," News of the Day and a delightfully atmospheric Silly Symphony, "The Old Mill," comprise the remainder of the program.

J. D. B.

Frank Glazer

Last night in Jordan Hall, Frank Glazer played a program of music for the pianoforte which included the Schubert Phantasie in C major, Op. 15; Haydn's Sonata in G major, No. 27; the Beethoven Sonata in E flat major, Op. 31, No. 3, and the Ballade in F minor Op. 52; Nocturne in G major, Op. 37, No. 3, Valse in A flat major, Op. 42, and Polonaise in F sharp minor, Op. 44, by Chopin.

Two years ago Mr. Glazer played in this hall for the first time. He displayed several admirable qualities, if memory serves correctly, among them an adequate technique and a vigorous approach to the works he undertook. Last night's performance should have given evidence of an advance in esthetics, since one takes for granted that he would maintain his dexterity. It is unfortunate that Mr. Glaser has not been able, during the past two years, to penetrate more deeply into the heart of the musical works he selected for presentation. The dexterity was there—in such abundance that he allowed it to get the upper hand far too frequently, with the result that entire phrases were distorted in the rush to complete them. In other words, Mr. Glazer galloped energetically through the Schubert, Haydn and Beethoven, with but very few pauses for the purpose of recognizing the color or the texture of the musical pattern woven by the composers. Chopin, at present, is not for Mr. Glazer, especially the Valse which he chose, although in all fairness one should recognize a virility of performance during the final Polonaise, in which the pianist exhibited sufficient fire to please the most exacting.

If Mr. Glazer is able to develop an interpretative sense equal to his technical strength, he should eventually be able to give an interesting performance. At present, however, he seems no further along the road to real achievement than he was on the night of his debut, two years ago. A large and very friendly audience gave Mr. Glazer a cordial reception.

G. M. S.

André Snow

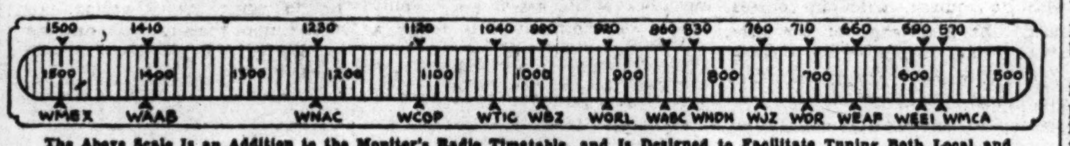
For the next two weeks, there will be on view at the Copley Society Gallery, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, an exhibition of photographs by André Snow. The prints include studies of children, views of Quebec and the New England coast, and, of outstanding interest, studies of local artists at work in their studios.

In former exhibitions, Mr. Snow has exhibited his abilities as a photographer, particularly, in personal portraiture. He is not given to elaborate effect through sharp contrast or softened textures. His photography is notable for its straightforwardness and workmanlike character.

Included in the roster of familiar local artists is a genial photograph of Lilian Westcott Hale at work at the easel. Molly Luce, also on the job, makes a very handsome picture. Charles J. Connick is seen in solemn and dignified mien, sketching. We see Anthony Thième painting outdoors at Rockport, Harrison Cady, also at Rockport. John Whorf in person is perched upon a trunk in front of John Whorf in pigment. Others included are Umberto Romano and Aldro Hibbard. Mr. Snow takes us into the studio, or lets us catch a glimpse over the shoulder of the artist. There is something friendly and homelike about these camera portraits.

D. A.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude: news	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15	"Mary Sothern"	Don Winslow: sketch	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30	"Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45	"Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	Studio speakers
6:00	News; sport review	News; Dance Revue:	News Service	Dinner concert	"Reading the Comics"
6:15	Eugene Ormandy	orchestra: sports	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:30	Rhythm Revue	Music: comment	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:45	"Round the Town"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00	Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:15	Hollywood news	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:30	"We, the People":	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"Headlines": sketch	"Five Star Final"
7:45	guests; orchestra.	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Studio speaker	Terry O'Toole, songs
8:00	Kate Smith's Hour:	News dramatizations	Vallee Hour: Connecti-	Ray Sinatra's Orch.;	Dance Tunes
8:15	football forum;	News dramatizations	cut Yankees; guests	dramatic sketch	"The Wordcaster"
8:30	dramatic sketch;	Barry McKinley, songs	Vallee Hour: Connecti-	"Witch's Tale": sketch	Talk, "Sales Tax"
8:45	comedy; music	Rochester Philharmonic	cut Yankees; guests	"Witch's Tale": sketch	Legion speaker
9:00	Major Bowes's Hour	Orchestra, Jose Iturbi,	"Good News of 1938":	"World Neighbors"	News commentator
9:15	Major Bowes's Hour	conductor	motion picture stars;	"World Neighbors"	"Dance Melodies"
9:30	Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting": talks,	picture preview; solo-	"Sinfonietta": orchestra	Midweek Forum
9:45	Major Bowes's Hour	Reps. Maverick, Texas;	ists; orchestra	"Sinfonietta": orchestra	Midweek Forum
10:00	Essays in Music:	E. V. Isaac, California;	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Hollywood Serenade"	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15	concert orchestra	questions	Bob Burns; Foursome	"Hollywood Serenade"	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30	"Showcase"	NBC Jamboree	Quartet; John Scott	Musical Revue: Henry	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45	"Showcase"	NBC Jamboree	Trotter's Orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	"The Monitor News"
11:00	E. B. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	loists; chorus	Request Serenade
11:15	C. Calloway's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	"Theater Digest": dra-	Request Serenade
11:30	Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	ma and music	Maurice Rocco's Orch.
11:45	Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	M. Zarin's Orchestra	Maurice Rocco's Orch.

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Morning Musicale	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	"Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	Coast-to-Coast Frolic	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	Music; fashion talk	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	Shopping service	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Network speaker	Organ; piano
9:15	Parade: music	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Studio speaker
9:30	"Road to Life"	"Breakfast Club"	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Talk from Cairo, Egypt	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Margo": sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Choir Loft": organist	Book Reviews
10:30	Tony Wons	"Terry Regan": sketch	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Ma Perkins"	Home Forum: talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	The Woman Speaks	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Readings; music	Van Clemens, songs
11:15	Dramatic sketch	Coast-to-Coast Frolic	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	How to Be Charming	Highlights, Halftones	Marie King, songs
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy": sketch	Information Service	News commentator
12:00	Commentator	News; feature; Noon-	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	day Show; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: speakers;	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Betty and Bob"	reports; Homesteaders'	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Betty Crocker"	Orchestra	"Joyce Jordan"	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Music Lessons"	Roy Gobey, songs
1:45	Hollywood comment	Swingsters	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	Jacob G. List
2:00	News for women	NBC Music Appreciation	"Way Down East"	Consumer's Council	"Dance Melodies"
2:15	"The O'Neills"	Hour, Dr. Walter	"Musical Roundup"	"Musical Journal"	"Dance Melodies"
2:30	American School of	Damrosch, conductor	"Musical Roundup"	Sport matinee	"Melody Express"
2:45	the Air	Music Appreciation Hour	"Martha and Hal"	Stage Door Memories	"Melody Express"
3:00	News Service	Radio Guild sketch:	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials: orchestra	"Blue Strings"
3:15	Studio program	"This Was a Man," by	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Colonials: orchestra	"Gems of Melody"
3:30	"Meet the Author"	Thomas Broadhurst	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:45	C. Hector's Orch.	Radio Guild sketch	"The Guiding Light"	Studio program	Sport reports
4:00	C. Hector's Orch.	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:15	The Boston Hour	Club Matinee: variety	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:30	"The Goldbergs"	Club Matinee: variety	Commentator	Sport matinee	Harmony team
4:45	Network speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00	"Follow the Moon"	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15	"Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30	"Stepmother"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45	"Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Dance Time	News commentator	Rhythmaires: orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Rhythm Revue	Musical program	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	Song Time	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Toby Harris' Orchestra
7:00	"Poetic Melodies"	"Vocal Varieties"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15	Vocalist; organist	Talk, Rep. Ham. Fish	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Dance orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30	M. Daum, soprano	"Lum and Abner"	Sport review	Chemistry talk	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	Boake Carter, news	Tino Rossi, songs	"Bughouse Rhythm"	Vocalist; organ	Vin Vincent's Orch
8:00	Music Hall: com-	"Grand Central Sta-	Lucille Manners, so-	Ernie Fiorito's Orch.;	The Staley Players:
8:15	edy; soloists; orch.	tion": dramatic sketch	prano; Revelers Quar-	Elinor Sherry; chorus	dramatization
8:30	Whiteman Orch.;	"Death Valley Days":	tet; Ross Graham;	Commenator	Louise Farley, songs
8:45	soloists	dramatic sketch	Frank Black's Orch.	"Let's Play Games"	Commentator
9:00	"Hollywood Hotel":	Rotary speaker	"Waltz Time": Frank	Operetta: "Mikado"	"Down Memory Lane"
9:15	Anna May Wong;	Commentator	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Operetta: "Mikado"	"Down Memory Lane"
9:30	Gail Patrick; pre-	Roth String Quartet	Court of Human Rela-	Bamberger Symphony	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45	view; music	Roth String Quartet	tions: sketch	Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:00	"Songshop"; James	University of Wisconsin	"First Nighter": sketch	"Twenty Years Ago and	Vin Vincent's Orch.
10:15	Melton; Nadine	Founders' Day program	"First Nighter": sketch	Today": sketch	Gypsy Orchestra
10:30	Connor; orchestra	Paul Martin's Orch.	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time": drama-	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45	Dramatic sketch	Paul Martin's Orch.	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	ular orchestra	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
11:15	Glen Gray's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Rendezvous Rhythms
11:30	Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Larry Lee's Orchestra	L. Noble's Orchestra
11:45	Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Larry Lee's Orchestra	L. Noble's Orchestra

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Feb. 11

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Short Wave Programs

For Friday, Feb. 11

London—1:45 p. m.—"They're Off," variety; Sonata recital; BBC Military Band; "House in the Country." GSP, 19.6 m., 15.31 meg.

Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—Talk on Japanese Industry. JZJ, 25.4 m., 11.80 meg.; JZI, 31.4 m., 9.53 meg.

London—6:35 p. m.—BBC Empire Orchestra; Schumann piano recital. GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.; GSL, 49.1 m., 6.11 meg.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Program for English Listeners. RAN, 31 m., 9.6 meg.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—Guest Night; Amy Bernardy: "Rome's Midnight Voice." 2RO, 31.1 m., 9.63 meg.; IRF, 30.5 m., 9.83 meg.

Boston—7:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace—Treaty Revision, But How?", Saville Davis. W1XAL, 49.6 m., 6.04 meg.

Prague—8 p. m.—Light music; folk songs; talk. OLR2B, 49.75 m., 6.03 meg.

Boston—9:00 p. m.—Broadcast for Latin America (in Spanish), auspices of the Pan American Union. W1XAL, 25.4 m., 11.79 meg.

London—9:20 p. m.—W. H. Berry as "Mr. Micawber." GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.; GSL, 49.1 m., 6.11 meg.

Paris—11:45 p. m.—Musical Recordings. TPA4, 25.6 m., 11.72 meg.

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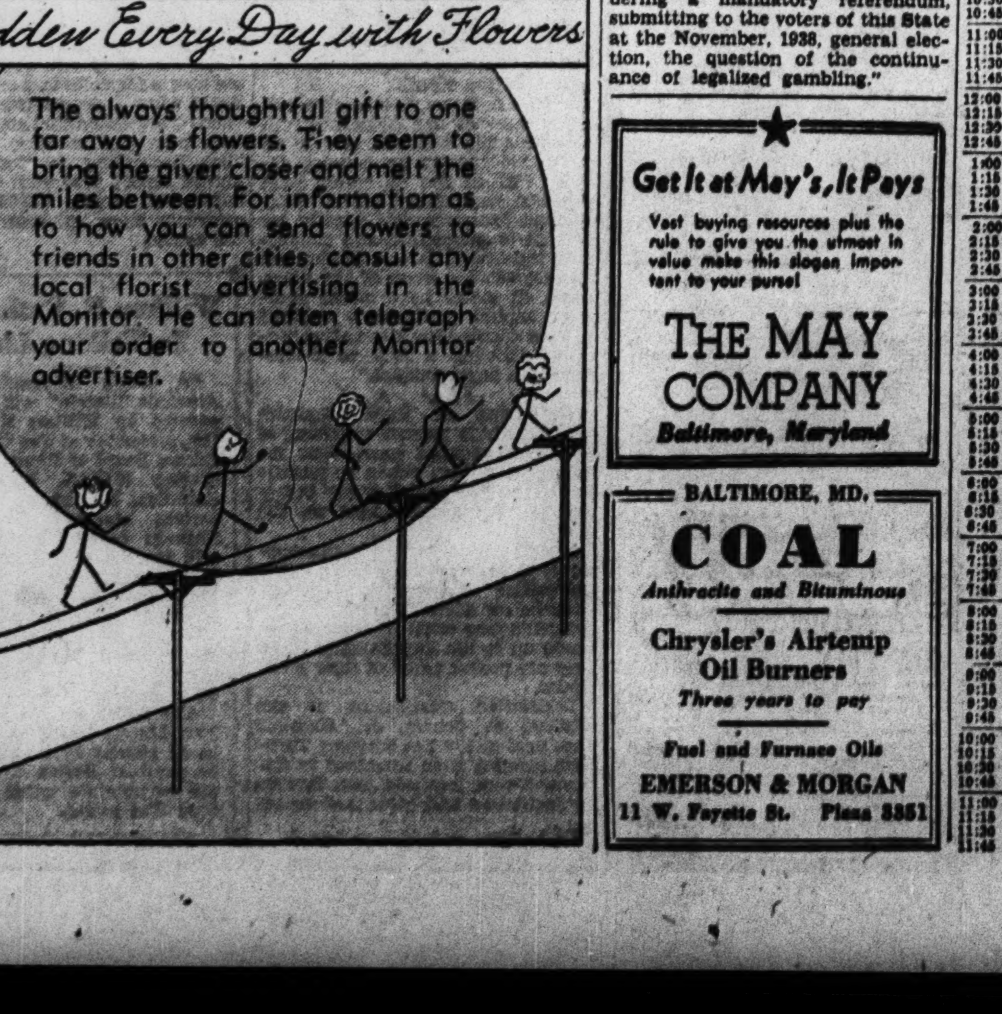

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Seven Dwarfs Burst Tin Shells To Appear on a Boston Screen

Movies of Moment

Out of their tin containers and on to the screen of the Keith Memorial Theater today leap seven little men whom Boston has been waiting to acclaim ever since it was broadcast some weeks ago that Walt Disney had "done it again."

The diminutive septet bear severally the names of Doc, Happy, Sleepy, Grumpy, Dopey, Sneezey and Bashful. They are of course the principal characters of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" and constitute the conceptions of Mr. Disney and his staff as to how the Grimm Brothers' characters might have been individualized.

At least two weeks ago, we solemnly resolved not to read another line about the new Disney production. But all the resolve and all the solemnity in the world could not resist the daffy grin of Dopey, Bashful's shy half-smile, Doc's pompously knowing start or Grumpy's patent failure to conceal that heart of gold. Always an easy prey for the Disney films, this department is just a set-up for any one of the seven dwarfs, for the deer, the rabbits or the squirrels.

If facts are not barred when dealing with a make-believe world, it may be of interest that "Snow White" cost $1,500,000, was three years in the making, employed more than 650 people (story writers, artists, animators, colorists, musicians) and was photographed in "multiplane" technicolor. A total of 2,000,000 sketches, backgrounds and animated figures were made, of which 200,000 were finally photographed for the finished picture.

Holocaust by Zanuck

Flames and clouds of burning gas shot more than 100 feet in the air. Five city blocks were on fire at once and the conflagration could be seen for miles. The Los Angeles Fire Department, augmenting the 20th-Century Fox's own modern fire fighting apparatus, merely sat and watched from a safe distance while 15 fire engines—all more than 50 years old—struggled in vain to subdue the inferno.

Thus, according to its press department, was the closing sequence of "In Old Chicago" filmed after a year of preparation, and six months of production on a project in which the two principal moving forces were Mrs. O'Leary's unsuspecting cow and Darryl F. Zanuck.

Whether or not it has taken the precaution of installing an asbestos screen, the Colonial Theater will present "In Old Chicago" for an indefinite engagement, beginning next Monday. Alice Brady, Tyrone Power, Don Ameche, Alice Faye, Brian Donlevy, Andy Devine and Tom Brown are the principal players.

With the help of the Chicago Historical Society and the Chicago Public Library, the technical staff built not one old Chicago, but four. The first was the city of 1854—a settlement of muddy streets and frame buildings, too busy with getting rich to bother about niceties of architecture or conduct. The second city was that strange section of pre-fire Chicago call "The Patch." Into its blocks of frame shanties poured the growing horde of newcomers, among whom were Mrs. O'Leary, her sons and their cow, around whom the plot evolves.

The third and fourth cities were expansions of the first and second. After building them all up, Mr. Zanuck's staff, including Directors Henry King and Bruce Humberstone and scores of technicians burned them down again. Towers 165 feet high were erected as camera platforms and all the wind machines in the studio were massed behind the set to simulate the gale that blew over Chicago on Oct. 8, 1871.

These were the scenes which the Los Angeles Fire Department tranquilly watched, which furnish the highlights in the Colonial's new offering and which constitute Mr. Zanuck's bid for top honors in the fake spectacle line.

Met's Last Stage Show

This week's program at the Metropolitan Theater contains the last of the stage shows which have been shown at the house ever since it opened in 1925. From now on the Met will show double feature programs. Jane Withers in "Checkers" is the film attraction opening today, while the Novello Brothers, recently seen in "You're a Sweetheart," and Senator Ford, humorist, headline the stage presentation.

Grace and Myrna Coming

"I'll Take Romance," Columbia's musical comedy co-starring Grace Moore and Melvyn Douglas, plus "Man-Proof," a four-sided romance with Myrna Loy, Franchot Tone, Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon, make up the program opening Friday at Loew's State and Orpheum theaters.

"I'll Take Romance," is the story of a temperamental opera star who refuses to comply with a contract calling for her services at the Buenos Aires Opera House. In the supporting cast are Stuart Erwin and Helen Westley. Edward H. Griffith directed.

Other Film News

"Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo," with Warner Oland (the last of the Chans, we understand), and "Happy Landing," the latest Sonja Henie film, are the two new attractions opening today at the Keith Boston Theater . . . "The Kid Comes Back," starring Wayne Morris ("Kid Gallahad") and Hugh Herbert in "Sh! The Octopus," arrive today on the screens of the Paramount and Fenway Theaters . . . "Doctor Syn," with George Arliss, arrives at the Scollay Square and Modern Theaters tomorrow for its first Boston engagement. The companion film is "Hollywood Hotel." . . . The French Talking Films Society will present "Le Médecin Malgré Lui," with members of the Comédie-Française, at the Institute of Geographical Exploration, Cambridge, on Feb. 17 and 18.

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A Sextet of Cinematic Celebrities

Top, Left to Right—Grace Moore in "I'll Take Romance," Coming Tomorrow to the State and Orpheum; Jane Withers in "Checkers," at the Metropolitan; Phyllis Brooks in "In Old Chicago," Coming to the Colonial Monday. Below, Left to Right—Myrna Loy in "Manproof," at State and Orpheum; Dopey, One of the Dwarfs in "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," at the Memorial; Warner Oland in "Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo," at the RKO Boston

College Student Needs Outlined By Dr. Hopkins

The college student today, together with the required curriculum courses, needs the knowledge of the arts, study of the contributions of science, and the aesthetic things of life to give him a feeling of satisfaction,—making for the "intelligent follower"—the man who can play a part in domestic and international problems.

Thus spoke Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, at the 73rd annual Boston Dartmouth Alumni Association banquet held at Copley Plaza Hotel last night.

The speaker stated that since the World War there has been a steady increase in applications received at the college, making for the choice of a "quality or quantity factor" in admitting Freshman students. As a result of this marked gain "selection has become increasingly important to make the best possible choices in the surplus of applications."

Dr. Angell Speaks

Dr. James Rowland Angell, president emeritus of Yale University, and present educational counselor of the National Broadcasting Company, was the guest speaker at the dinner. He spoke, not as a college president, but in the capacity of his present position.

While the radios in the dictator countries are "engines of propaganda," Dr. Angell said that "we, in this country, are faced in this great new device of radio with a new means of appealing to human tastes, of broadening the base of education or destroying the integrity of thought, depending on how we use it."

He stressed that this practically new educational device should not be used "to attack other governments and countries," but to constructively instruct and help guide the opinions and actions of fellow Americans to make for the best kind of citizenship.

Preparatory Schools

Dr. Hopkins told the alumni that Dartmouth does not ask that boys entering college must necessarily come from preparatory schools. In fact, of 650 students in this year's Freshman class, but half of them, he said, are from preparatory schools. He said that the average scholarship of pupils from public schools is higher than those from preparatory schools.

Motion pictures of the 1937 Dartmouth football games were shown after the dinner. Earl Blaik, Head Coach of the team; Merrill Davis, Captain of the 1937 eleven, and Robert MacLeod, Captain-elect for 1938, were seated at the head table.

Carl F. Woods, President of the Crosby Steam and Valve Co., received the accolade for conspicuous service as an alumnus. The alumni nominated Harvey P. Hood '18, President of the Association, succeeding Robert J. Homes.

Other officers elected were Lawrence H. Martin '25, David A. Perry '24, and Donald W. Gardner '27, Vice Presidents; Donald K. Norris '28, Treasurer; Paul Guibord '36, Secretary; Robert W. Williamson '27, Director of Publicity; John O. Crawford '31, Representative of Dartmouth Outing Club of Boston; Charles V. Raymond '30, Daniel G. Rollins '33, Stanley Neill '34, Paul Guibord '36, and Dana F. Prescott '37, members of the Executive Committee.

Typical New Hampshire Town Asks If It Is Really Typical

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILFORD, N. H., Feb. 10—This typical New Hampshire town of approximately 4,000 population is taking stock of its assets and liabilities to determine if it is really a typical New Hampshire town.

The Milford Planning Board has engaged the services of Earl D. Fraser, a planning consultant and graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to furnish the answer.

The present population of the town is placed at 4,000, and it is estimated that it need plan for a population of 4,175 in 1950 and 4,285 in 1960.

The town's 15,750 acres of territory are now used in the following manner: Residential, 1,470 acres; industrial, 540 acres; business, 7 acres; public and semi-public, 53 acres; water, 35 acres, and farm, forest and vacant, 13,645 acres.

Town Business

The number of various types of retail businesses in the town is practically normal, according to Mr. Fraser's study. The chief abnormality is the existence of 16 filling stations, four times the normal number for a community of its size. The following classifications each list one more than normal: automobile dealers, paint, glass, and farmers' feed stores.

The average farm in Milford is nine acres smaller than the average Hillsborough County farm and 23 acres smaller than the average New Hampshire farm. But the study reveals that the existence of smaller parts has partially been offset by the development of 2 per cent more crop land and 5 to 10 per cent more woodland than the average. And Mr. Fraser has found the farm property in Milford to be worth 100 per cent more per inhabitant than the average for either the County or the State. He has also found that 50 per cent of Milford's soil is tillable.

The town shows a sub-normal population between the ages of 0-5; a normal population between the ages of 5-14; a normal population between the ages of 45-64.

The Week in Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

ing on lobby activities of that session, but both Mr. Alcorn and Mr. Mitchell have first-hand knowledge in the way legislation is influenced by paid promoters.

State Politics Stir

With the Fairfield County Grand Jury probing a Republican State Department and the Waterbury investigation turning the spotlight on questionable Democratic affairs, there is beginning to be talk that Jasper McLevy, Socialist Mayor of Bridgeport, may put on a serious campaign next fall for Governor of the State.

The Waterbury situation has already convinced some Democratic politicians that Mayor Hayes, serving his second term as Lieutenant Governor of the State, should be omitted from the State ticket next fall. A boom has started for J. Francis Smith of Waterbury, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, to replace him.

Frog-Filled Hockanum Echoes Razer's Ax at Old Laurel Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Conn. — Residents along the frog-filled Hockanum River in this part of the Nutmeg State are enjoying a nostalgic reminiscence or two these days as old Laurel Park falls beneath the wreckers' hammer and crowbar.

Laurel Park was one of those amusement centers that sprang up at the end of the trolley lines back in the '90s.

"Do you remember Hatch's Band?" asks a writer in the Manchester Herald, "and the dance hall, a moonlight row, a soda, popcorn, and then, when the moon was just beginning to lower, the ride home on the jam-packed open trolley?

"Maybe you were the one who had walked all the way out to Laurel Park earlier in the evening because you had only one nickel. Maybe you still had the nickel because you had met THE boy.

"If your romance had its Laurel Park chapter, then you will dream just a little bit at its recalling, and sadden, too; for today all those pavilions, the entrance bridge, the long stairway, everything, are being torn down."

Hymns on Sunday

Five thousand people or more used to crowd Laurel Park on a Saturday night or Sunday afternoon. The waltz, one-step, two-step, and scottische were heard Saturday night while a concert of hymns was played on Sundays.

Sunday schools, far and near, favored the Park for picnics and the merry-go-round spun around its hurdy-gurdy organ while welling boys burst buttons off their shoes hanging in the stirrups and snatching at the gold ring.

Before the trolley line was completed to Rockville, they had horse busses, and sometimes snappy youths would drive to the Park with yellow harness rigs, the acme of swank.

For 25 years the amusement business prospered. The dancing pavilion with its fine floor, then considered the best in this part of the country, attracted prize waltzers from all parts of the State. The trolleys arrived in fives and tens. Special crews were on hand to care for the rush. Then came the automobile. Trolley excursions became less popular, finally stopped altogether. Since 1925 there has hardly been a gathering of any sort at the pavilion. By next spring what is left of the Park will probably be covered by a new growth of laurel.

Cotton Gin Manufacture

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 10 (AP)—Frank Watson, Arkansas cotton grower who recently invented a radical type of gin which makes use of centrifugal force instead of the usual saw-teeth process, said today he planned to manufacture 1,000 of the new machines in this City.

He said the gins would be assembled here, then shipped south.

Capital Penalty Claimed to Lead To More Crimes

(Continued from Page 9)

fore the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles.

Edward A. McClintock, counsel for the Massachusetts Association of Personal Finance Companies, in opposing eight bills to reduce interest on small loans being heard by the Legislative Committee on Banks and Banking, recommended that the law be left untouched. The present statute provides a 3 per cent a month maximum interest rate. The Commissioner of banks is given power to reduce that at any time.

The rate was reduced to 2½ per cent by William P. Husband, Jr., the commissioner, just recently, Mr. McClintock declared. If this rate or a lower one were made statutory, however, he continued, loan sharps will be rampant in this state. Mandatory reduced rates would not affect those in the larger cities as much as small town agencies which cannot afford to give a lower rate, he said.

Several Representatives appeared before the Committee in favor of their bills, declaring that the interest rate is now far too high and that loan agencies can operate at a "reasonable profit" with a lower rate. They called attention to a similar bill which was given "leave to withdraw" by the Committee last year that was later passed by the House and almost got through the Senate.

Establishment of a 53-hour maximum work week for employees in food and liquor stores was sought before the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries.

Philip Guest of Boston, spokesman for the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen of America, an A. F. of L. group, which sponsored the proposal, claimed employees in these stores now work from 60 to 80 hours weekly. He said the bill would eliminate those employers who are chiseling.

Pianist to Give Recital

Klaus Goetze, pianist, will give a recital of sonatas, open to the public free of charge, at the Harvard Music Building tonight at 8:30. The program is under the auspices of the Harvard Division of Music, and is to be the first of a series of three by Mr. Goetze. The other two will be held on March 10 and March 31.

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First Women's Club, Now 70, Celebrates in Boston Feb. 14

Celebrating the seventieth anniversary of the New England Women's Club on Feb. 14, at the Hotel Kenmore, members will review the development of the first organization said to have called itself openly a women's club and to have included interests so diverse as literature, education, philanthrophy, and social reform.

Beginning with a meeting on Feb. 18, 1868, at the home of Dr. Harriet K. Hunt, the "mother of clubs" included in its roll such women as Miss Lucia M. Peabody, Miss Ellen T. Emerson, Mrs. Ralph Waldo Emerson, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and Miss Lucy Goddard.

Criticism in the local press contained a statement that "the history of all efforts of concerted feminine action is simply a series of failures." Nevertheless, some of the best-known men in New England were friendly to the movement, among them Ralph Waldo Emerson, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Freeman Clark, John G. Whittier, and A. Bronson Alcott.

Rooms were rented for a time at 3 Tremont Place. Later the Club moved to 5 Park Street, where it remained for many years. In the autumn of its first year it numbered 118 active members. In its early days it gave generously toward improving conditions of the public. At its meetings Elizabeth Peabody first made her plea for kindergartens. On Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney's initiative, the Club co-operated with the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for a horticultural school for women. During its first year, the Rev. John Weiss presented to its membership the subject of woman suffrage.

The Club was instrumental in bringing about the appointment of women as police officers, overseers of the poor, and members of boards of public institutions. It performed constructive work for women and children in industry, presenting many bills to the Legislature to change unjust laws. It was the motivating force behind the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, providing an exchange where women, working at home, could earn money by the sale of food and handiwork.

It exerted a far-reaching influence in promoting the participation of women in educational affairs and in creating an atmosphere favorable to the higher education of women. It was the first club to establish a paid-up scholarship for the university education of women, the income from which has been paid for many years to a woman student attending Boston University.

Under the Club's influence and the leadership of its president, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs was formed in 1893.

Reform

(Continued from Page 9)

which would permit the greatest improvement.

As a final resort, the new Mayor decides he must have an independent survey by an outside expert. He asks the City Council for funds, and more often than not such money is granted. Then starts months of study, usually by competent persons. When the report is at last ready it is submitted to the City Council in high hopes of approval. The council starts the measures through the mill—but they seldom come out.

In 1926, Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols had a plan for consolidation of 13 departments. It was doubtless a good plan. One of its chief items provided for consolidation of all the various city fiscal activities under a comptroller.

Such a proposal was one of the principal items in the campaign platform of Mayor Tobin, and is one of the reforms for which he is presently working.

Frederick W. Mansfield was elected mayor in 1934 largely on his campaign for reforms. One of his first moves was to ask the State Legislature for permission to consolidate many of Boston's 40 departments and bureaus. This permission was granted, but when the Mayor, acting on the strength of a report made by certain Massachusetts Institute of Technology engineers, asked the City Council to approve consolidation of the City's engineering functions, he was turned down no less than five times.

Mayor Tobin, it will be seen, is, in a sense, picking up where his predecessors left off, but Mayor Tobin has certain advantages which previous mayors have not enjoyed.

For one thing, the situation facing Boston is so serious that there appears to be a general public conviction something must be done. This will not encourage the Council members to play ball with the Mayor's plans. For another, Mayor Tobin's own plurality in the last election was such as to convince subordinates and Council members that political preferment lay in the path of improved government.

Sunday Forum on 'Negro'

James Weldon Johnson, Professor of Creative Literature at Fisk University, will speak on "The Negro, the Test of Democracy in America," at the Old South Meeting House Forum, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 13. From the time the doors open at 3 o'clock until the speaking begins the Greater Boston Negro Chorus will furnish the music under the direction of Dorothy Richardson. Prof. Clarence R. Skinner will preside.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	650,000
Previous day	747,770
1938 volume to date	39,794,812
1937 volume to date	81,577,216

Rail and Copper Stocks Lead Rise In Today's Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—The direction was upward in today's stock market, with rails and coppers touching off a buying trek in which virtually all industrial groups joined.

Profit realizing put brakes on the climb after numerous issues had pushed up fractions to 2 points generally and a few as much as 4 or so. Activity was best on the morning advance. The pace was slow near the final hour, but most leaders were only small amounts under their top marks. Transfers were at the rate of about 650,000 shares.

Inflation Sentiment

Brokers reported inflation sentiment was a bit more pronounced in financial quarters and some speculative forces apparently shifted to the buying side when it was again evident offerings were scanty in declining intervals.

Favored stocks the greater part of the day included Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Anaconda, Kennecott, Howe Sound, Cerro de Pasco, Chrysler, General Motors, Bethlehem Steel, National Steel, J. I. Case, International Harvester, J. C. Penney, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Westinghouse, du Pont, U. S. Rubber, Allis Chalmers, Eastman Kodak, Union Carbide, Canada Dry and Loew's.

American Telephone flopped at one time but eventually righted itself. Most utilities and oils swung in a restricted orbit.

Rail Bonds Rise

A broad advance in railroad loans imparted momentum on the upside to the bond market today, leaving many issues with gains running to more than 3 points in late trading.

Buying in rails seemed to have been quickened by the termination of arguments before the I. C. C. for a freight rate boost and expectation the commission would expedite its decision. In financial circles the guessing has been mostly for a partial grant of the rate boost request.

At the start of the last hour, advances of fractions to about 3 points were registered for Alleghany 5s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Erie first 4s, Great Northern 5½s, New York Central 4½s A of 2013 and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Most industrial bonds followed the rails upward. U. S. Government loans marked time in a narrow range.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Moderately active bidding brought some sharp gains in industrial shares in today's curb market.

Leaders of the move included Aluminum, Ltd., up nearly 8 points, and Brill preferred up about 4¾. Other issues higher by 1 to around 3 points at the start of the fifth hour were Pepperell, Jones & Laughlin Steel, American Meter, Babcock & Wilcox, Aluminum Co. Newmont and Sherwin Williams.

Oils and utilities improved narrowly.

Wheat Values Show A Downward Trend

CHICAGO, Feb. 10 (AP)—Despite advances of securities, the Chicago wheat market showed a downward trend most of the time today, and finished near the day's bottom price level.

Trade specialists said it certainly looked as though Europe would buy only moderate quantities of United States wheat this season. One leading authority stated that the United States was the sole country which possessed an important accumulation of wheat not likely to disappear within the year.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ¾ to 1 cent under yesterday's finish, May 95-95⅛, July 91-91¼, corn unchanged to ¼ up, May 59¾-6', July 60¾, and oats unchanged to ¼ off.

Montgomery Ward Sales In January Below 1937

CHICAGO (AP)—Montgomery Ward & Co. reported a decrease in gross sales during January compared with a year ago but volume for the fiscal year which closed January 31 was the greatest in the company's history.

January sales totaled $21,840,243, a decrease of 3.27 per cent compared with January, 1937.

Sales for the 12 months ended January 31 totaled $432,539,796, an increase of 14.75 per cent compared with the previous fiscal year.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Trading was restricted in the stock market and price changes were narrow today due to the settlement of accounts coupled with the overnight reaction in Wall Street. Home rails remained quiet awaiting further dividend announcements and the industrial groups were somewhat easier, especially tobaccos and rayons. Trans-Atlantic securities finished fractionally down and oils and base metals were reactionary.

Paris: Industrial stocks were firm in an otherwise mixed session in the Bourse. Rentes closed unchanged to 20 centimes down and Bank of France issue lost 125 francs. Suez Canal reacted 60 francs from Wednesday's close and Royal Dutch remained unchanged.

Liverpool: Wheat futures declined ⅛d to ⅜d on increased Russian offerings and larger Argentine weekly exports.

January Flour Output

NEW YORK (AP)—Flour production in January by mills accounting for approximately 65 per cent of total estimated United States flour output amounted to 5,055,297 barrels, compared with 5,424,882 in January, 1937, according to trade figures.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38⅛	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	Feb 4
52	36	Acme Steel (4)	2	40	40	40	Feb 8
10⅝	8¼	Adams Exp (.60g)	8	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
20⅝	19	Adams-Millis (2a)	2	19	19	19	Feb 7
22	19½	Addressograph (1.40)	7	20¼	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
1¾	1⅜	Advance Rumely	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
58¼	45½	Air Reduction (1a)	14	49¼	47½	47½	—1
1¼	1	Air-Way El Ap	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 9
13⅜	10⅝	Alaska Jun (.60a)	28	12¼	12	12	— ¼
1⅝	1⅛	Alleghany	10	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
17⅞	12	Alleg pf xw	1	12	12	12	Feb 9
17⅞	11¼	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¾
17⅞	12	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	13	13	13	+1
17½	13¼	Alleg pr pf	1	14	14	14	+ ½
21¾	15½	Alleg Stl	14	16¾	16⅜	16½	
9⅞	7½	Allen Indust	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb 5
176¼	154½	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	17	163	161½	161½	
9⅝	8	Allied Kid (1)	2	8	8	8	Feb 9
14¾	11	Allied Mills (2g)	4	12½	12½	12½	Feb 8
9⅝	6½	Allied Stores	43	7¾	6⅞	7½	+ ½
53½	42	Allied Stores pf (5)	9	43	42	43	Feb 9
51⅝	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	31	44¾	43½	44	+1½
15¼	11¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	13½	13	13½	Feb 9
3⅜	2½	Amal Leather	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 9
24	18⅞	Amal Leather pf (3)	3	20	18⅞	18⅞	Feb 8
68½	57	Amerada (2)	2	62¾	62	62	Feb 8
66	55	Am Ag Ch Del (7¾g)	2	55	55	55	Feb 5
15⅞	11	Am Bank Note (¼e)	3	13⅛	13	13	Feb 9
42½	30⅞	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	10	37½	36	37½	+1½
83½	70¾	Am Can (4)	9	80¾	80¼	80¾	+ ¾
167	163	Am Can pf (7)	1	166⅞	166⅞	166⅞	— ⅛
27½	19½	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	8	23½	22¾	22¾	+ ⅝
50	37	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	41½	41½	41½	+1¼
17⅝	12½	Am Ch&Cable (1½g)	8	14¾	14¼	14¼	
100½	93	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	93	93	93	Feb 7
101	95	Am Chicle (4a)	1	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	+ ⅞
8	6	Am Colortype	1	6½	6½	6½	Feb 9
13¾	10½	Am Coml Alchl (½g)	2	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅜
16¾	13¼	Am Crys Sug (½e)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
4¾	3⅝	Am Encaustic Tiling	7	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
6½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
4⅞	3	Am & Foreign Pow	7	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
19	12	Am & For P $6 pf	3	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
24	16⅞	Am & For P $7 pf	2	17	17	17	Feb 9
11½	7½	Am & For P 2 pf	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
12	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Feb 9
4⅞	3	Am Hide & Leath'r	9	3⅛	3	3⅛	
26	20	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	20	20	20	Feb 9
37¾	33⅞	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
2	1⅝	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 9
16½	15½	Am Ice pf (2½g)	2	16½	15¼	16½	Feb 7
7⅞	5¾	Am International	7	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
23¼	16½	Am Locomotive	19	21¾	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
74½	56	Am Loco pf (7g)	1	60	60	60	+2½
14½	12⅝	Am M&Fdy (.20e)	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
5¼	3¾	Am M & Met	5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
38¾	29	Am Metal (3g)	16	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	+ ⅝
104	103	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	103	103	103	Jan 31
7⅛	4	Am Power & Light	8	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
40½	26	Am P&L $6 pf (5⅝g)	3	30	29	29	—1
33	22	AmP&L$5pf(4.68¾g)	6	25⅛	25	25	
13⅞	11⅛	Am Rad & St S (.60)	42	13⅜	12½	12½	— ⅜
22⅞	17¼	Am Roll Mill	12	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
78	66	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	2	70¼	70¼	70¼	— ⅛
20⅞	17	Am Safety Raz (2)	4	18	18	18	Feb 8
13¼	10	Am Seating (1¼g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Feb 8
56⅜	44¼	Am Smelt&R (¾e)	28	50¼	49	49¼	+ ⅝
131	121	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	121¼	121	121	Feb 9
51⅜	50½	Am Snuff (3a)	6	51⅜	50½	50½	Feb 9
34¾	22⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (¼e)	25	28⅝	27¾	28	+1
11¾	8¼	Am Stores	1	10	10	10	— ½
31	25	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	29½	29½	29½	Feb 9
112	108½	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	5	110	110	110	Feb 4
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb 2
149¾	127½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	24	134¼	132½	133⅞	
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	*1	64¾	64¾	64¾	+1
72¾	63½	Am Tobacco B (5)	10	67	66½	66½	—1¼
139½	138⅜	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	139½	139¼	139½	Feb 8
7⅞	5⅛	Am Type Founders	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
13½	8⅜	Am Wat Wks	10	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
86	80	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Jan 28
5⅝	4	Am Woolen	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅜
33½	27	Am Woolen pf	3	31	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L & S	14	7	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
40	34	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	2	37½	37½	37½	Jan 17
36¾	27¾	Anaconda (1¾g)	134	32¾	31⅜	31¾	+ ⅜
50	36	Anacon W&C	1	39	39	39	Feb 8
18	15⅛	Anchor Hock (.60a)	6	16⅛	16	16⅛	Feb 9
19	11½	Andes Copper (½g)	3	14¼	13½	13½	Feb 3
		A P W Paper	6	5	3⅝	5	Dec 31
30¼	25¾	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	1	28½	28½	28½	
100½	95	Armour Del pf (7)	1	100	99⅞	100	Feb 8
6⅞	5½	Armour Ill (.70g)	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	
72	58	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	63	63	63	
94½	90	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 31
39	30¼	Armstr'g Cork (¼e)	18	32⅜	31⅞	32	+ ¼
7½	6⅛	Arnold Const (¼e)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ½
5⅛	3¼	Artloom	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Feb 9
8⅞	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
69	66	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Feb 7
		Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
35	32	Associates Inv (3a)	1	32	32	32	Feb 9
42	32	Atch T & S F (2g)	47	37½	35¼	36½	+1½
72	60½	Atchison pf (5)	12	64½	63	64½	+2¼
27⅞	20¼	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	11	24	22	23⅞	+1⅞
7¾	5⅝	Atl Gulf & W In	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb 7
14½	9	Atl G & W In pf	2	10½	10⅜	10½	
22½	20	Atl Refining (1)	7	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅜
107	104½	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ¼
9⅞	7¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	11	7⅞	7½	7½	Feb 9
43	39½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	41	41	41	+ ½
48	42	Atlas Powd (½e)	4	43	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
7⅝	4⅞	Atlas Tack (⅛g)	1	5½	5⅜	5⅜	Feb 9
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	1	4½	4½	4½	
3½	2¼	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 4
4⅝	3½	Aviation Corp	6	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
		B					
9¾	7⅜	Baldwin Loco ct	27	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+ ½
10⅞	7¾	Balt & Ohio	43	9¾	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
13⅜	9½	Balt & Ohio pf	7	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
33	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	30	30	30	Jan 27
18	14⅛	Barber Co (1g)	10	17¼	17	17	
10½	8	Barker Bros (⅜g)	5	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
16½	13	Barnsdall (1)	9	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
12¾	10½	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	3	11	10⅜	10⅜	Feb 7
17⅛	15¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	2	16⅛	16	16⅛	Feb 8
96½	92½	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb 8
101	97	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	101	101	101	Feb 8
8⅝	7¼	Belding-Hem (1)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
83	83	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	83	83	83	Jan 11
14⅞	10⅞	Bendix Aviat (1)	4	12¼	11¾	12¼	
17⅛	16⅝	Benef In Ln (2g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
38½	29	Best & Co (2½a)	2	36	36	36	Feb 9
65⅞	50½	Beth Steel	93	56⅞	54⅜	55⅛	+ ⅜
16½	14½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜
98½	89½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	95	95	95	+3½
28	20¼	Bigelow-San	2	22	22	22	Feb 7
17⅞	12¼	Black & Decker (1)	3	15	14¾	14¾	+ ¾
14	11¼	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	9	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
35½	25⅞	Boeing Air (.40g)	21	29⅞	29	29	
30	23½	Bohn Alum (4g)	1	26	26	26	Feb 9
13⅞	12½	Bond Stores (1.60)	2	13½	13⅜	13⅜	Feb 8
19⅝	17½	Borden (1.60)	7	18	17⅞	18	— ½
28½	21½	Borg Warner (2a)	21	24½	23⅞	24	
4⅝	3⅛	Boston & Maine	14	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	16¾	Bower R Bear (½e)	1	18	18	18	+ ⅜
10⅞	7⅞	Bridgept Brass (⅜g)	13	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅜
26¼	19¾	Briggs Mfg (4g)	11	24	23½	24	+ ⅜
30½	23	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	1	26½	26½	26½	Feb 7
34	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	6	30½	30¼	30½	Feb 8
2¾	1¾	Bklyn & Queens T	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Feb 5
9¾	6⅝	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	7½	7½	7½	Feb 5
13⅞	8⅝	Bkln-Man Tr	12	10⅞	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
37	25½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	12	29⅛	28¾	29	+1
21½	14½	Bklyn Un Gas	11	16	15½	15⅜	Feb 9
41	35	Brown Shoe (3)	1	39	39	39	Feb 9
10	7⅝	Bruns-Balke (1g)	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
9¾	7½	Bucyrus-Erie (⅜g)	8	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	4½	Budd Mfg	21	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Budd Wheel (.20g)	15	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
20	15½	Bullard Co (2g)	13	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
31½	24½	Bulova Watch (4)	12	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ⅜
8½	7	Burlington Mills (1)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	16¼	Burr Add Mach (.20e)	11	18½	18¼	18½	+ ½
3½	2	Bush Terminal	3	2½	2½	2½	Feb 7
11	7	Bush Term 7% deb	4	8	8	8	Feb 7
8½	6⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	*1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
20⅞	19	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	20	20	20	Feb 9
4⅝	3	Butte Cop&Z (.10g)	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅞	8⅜	Byers Co	7	10	9½	9½	— ¼
19¾	15¼	Byron Jackson (½e)	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb 9
		C					
24½	19	Calif Pack (1½a)	3	20	19½	19½	— ½
		Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	Dec 28
2½	1⅛	Callahan Z-Ld	8	2	1⅞	2	
10¼	6⅞	Calumet & H (1.10g)	10	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
15⅜	10	Camp Wyant (1)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
19¼	13½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	83	19¼	18	18⅝	+ ⅝
8⅛	6⅝	Canadian Pacific	10	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
36	29	Cannon Mills (½e)	2	34	33½	33½	Feb 1
6⅞	4⅞	Cap Adm A (⅛g)	3	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
18	15½	Carpenter Stl (1.85g)	3	16⅞	16½	16½	Feb 8
4½	3½	Carriers & Gen (.35g)	5	4	3⅞	4	+ ½
97½	79	Case (J I) (6g)	10	91⅞	90	91⅝	+3⅝
55½	39¼	Caterpil Trac (½e)	8	47	46	46	
102¼	100¼	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	
18⅞	14	Celanese Corp	12	16⅛	16	16⅛	
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25⅛	18	Celotex (1.20g)	6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Feb 9
28	26	Cent Aguirre (3.38g)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
4⅛	3¼	Cent Fdy	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
11	9½	Cent RR NJ	1	10	10	10	Feb 8
8¼	6	Cent Violetta (½g)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Feb 8
5⅛	4¼	Cent Rib M (.10e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 8
46⅛	35⅛	Cerro de Pas (1e)	5	40⅝	40¼	40⅛	+1
8⅝	6	Certain-teed	23	8⅜	8	8	— ⅛
30⅞	27	Champ Pap&F (¼e)	1	29	29	29	
12⅛	7⅛	Checker Cab	1	10	10	10	Feb 8
38⅛	31½	Ches & Ohio (¾e)	23	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅜
89	88	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	88	88	88	Feb 9
46⅛	37⅛	Ches Corp (3a)	2	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ½
1⅛	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	Feb 2
3⅜	2⅝	Chi & E Ill pf	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	Feb 3
1⅝	1	Chi & N W	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅜	3	Chi & N W pf	3	3⅜	3⅛	3½	— ⅜
1⅛	⅛	Chi Gt West	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Chi Gt West pf	8	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
14	11	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	2	13	13	13	+2
1	⅝	Chi M St P & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 9
1⅝	1¼	Chi M St P & P pf	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
12⅛	9⅜	Chi Pneu T	8	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
32½	27	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	27	27	27	Feb 8
1⅛	⅜	Chi Rk Is & P	1	1	1	1	Feb 9
2⅜	1½	C R I & P 6% pf	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅝	1⅞	C R I & P 7% pf	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅛	9⅛	Chi Yellow Cab (½e)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Jan 28
15⅛	12⅝	Chick Cot Oil (½e)	3	15	15	15	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅜	Childs Co	1	5	5	5	Feb 9
62⅛	46⅛	Chrysler (10g)	76	56⅛	54	54⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	11⅛	City Ice & F (2)	6	11½	11¼	11½	Feb 8

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3⅜	2⅝	City Stores	1	3	3	3	
24	17½	Clark Equip (4.80g)	4	20	20	20	Feb 8
28½	19⅝	Clev Graph B (2.80g)	1	21½	21½	21½	Feb 9
40⅞	33½	Climax Molyb (1.70g)	3	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	+ ¼
15⅜	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	3	15	15	15	— ⅛
125	112	Coca-Cola (3a)	1	118	118	118	Feb 8
50	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	8½	Colgate-Palm	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
95½	89	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	89	89	89	
27⅞	20⅛	Coll & Aik (½e)	1	23	23	23	Feb 9
20	15	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	2	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ½
23¼	17⅜	Columb Br A (.40e)	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
21¼	17½	Columb Br B (.40e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅞	Colum G&El (.45g)	25	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
79	68	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	70	70	70	+2
15½	11⅞	Colum Pict vtc (1)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
33	30	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	*1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	Jan 31
76	62¼	Colum Carbon (4)	2	67	66½	67	Feb 9
38⅜	31⅛	Coml Credit (4a)	2	36½	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
86	86	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	1	86	86	86	Jan 5
44⅜	36	Coml Inv Tr (4a)	4	41	40½	41	+1
96⅞	93	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	2	96⅞	96½	96½	Feb 3
10	7⅝	Coml Solv (.60)	8	8	8	8	
2	1½	Comwith & Sou	30	1⅝	1½	1½	
42¾	30	Comith&So pf (¾k)	4	33	32½	33	— ⅛
27⅞	22⅞	Comwith Ed (1¼)	10	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	
7⅛	6	Conde Nast	3	6	6	6	Feb 7
24½	20½	Cong-Narin (½e)	3	22½	22½	22½	Feb 9
8	7⅛	Congress Cigar (1g)	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Feb 7
19½	13⅝	Consol Aircraft (½g)	6	16	15½	15½	
8	6½	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	7⅛	7	7	Feb 9
25⅞	20⅞	Consol Edison (½e)	*24	22⅞	21⅜	21¾	+ ¼
96½	90	Consol Edison pf (5)	2	92	92	92	+ ¾
1⅞	1¼	Consol Film	2	1⅝	1½	1⅝	Feb 5
6⅞	5½	Consol Film pf (½g)	1	5½	5½	5½	Feb 4
5¾	4¼	Consol Laundries	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
10½	8½	Consol Oil (.80)	12	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
		Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 24
7½	3⅞	Consol RR Cuba pf	7	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅝
½	⅜	Consol Textile	10	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅝	3⅝	Consol Coal	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
22	13½	Consol Coal pf	2	16	16	16	+ ½
86½	83⅝	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	85	85	85	Feb 3
16⅞	12⅞	Container Corp (1.20)	5	14½	14	14	
16½	10⅝	Cont Baking A	6	14½	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
2⅝	1½	Cont Baking B	8	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
82½	73	Cont Baking pf (8)	1	79	79	79	Feb 7
45¾	38¼	Cont Can (½e)	6	41¼	40¾	40¾	— ¼
110	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	110	110	110	Feb 8
9⅝	7½	Cont Dia Fib	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
32	27½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ½
1¾	1¼	Cont Motors	3	1⅜	1¼	1¼	Feb 9
34⅜	27½	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	24	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅜
16⅛	12½	Cont Steel (1¾g)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅞
65⅛	58⅝	Corn Products (3)	3	64	62½	64	+1
164½	164	Corn Products pf (7)	1	164¼	164¼	164¼	Feb 3
4⅝	3¾	Coty (.10g)	1	4	4	4	
27	19	Crane Co (1g)	17	25½	25	25	+ ⅛
98	90	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	91¼	91¼	91¼	Feb 7
25	21⅞	Cream of Wh (½e)	1	22	22	22	Feb 5
10½	8	Crosley Radio	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
39⅞	31⅛	Crown Cork (½e)	5	35	34½	35	+ ¼
37	34½	Crwn Ck pf ww (2¼)	4	34½	34½	34½	Jan 28
33⅜	30	Crwn Ck pf xw (2¼)	3	30½	30	30½	Feb 3
12¼	9⅛	Crown Zellerb (¼e)	4	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ ⅛
72½	66	Crown Zeller pf (5)	1	67½	67½	67½	Feb 3
44⅜	31⅝	Crucible Steel	17	37⅜	36	36½	+1
94½	80	Crucible Stl pf (9g)	1	82½	82½	82½	+2½
1¼	⅝	Cuba Co	5	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 8
5⅝	4	Cuban-Am Sugar	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
18½	15	Cudahy Pack	1	16	16	16	Feb 5
7⅝	5	Curtis Publishing	9	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
50½	39	Curtis Pub pf (2k)	1	44½	44½	44½	Feb 9
5¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	21	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
18⅝	13¾	Curtiss Wri't A (½g)	4	16¼	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
24¼	15½	Cutler Hamm'r (¼g)	3	18⅜	18	18	— ½
		D					
7	5¾	Davega Stores (¾)	1	6	6	6	Feb 8
15⅛	13⅝	Davega Strs pf (1¼)	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb 8
9½	8	Davidson Chm (.60g)	3	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅜
25⅞	18⅜	Deere & Co	43	22¼	20⅞	21½	+ ¾
25	22¼	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
15½	12	Diesel Wem-Gil (2g)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	13½	Del & Hudson	12	16¼	15½	15⅜	+ ⅜
8⅝	6⅛	Del Lack & W	21	7½	7	7⅜	+ ½
2½	1⅞	Den & Rio G W pf	9	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 1
108	92½	Detroit Ed (2e)	1	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	
26⅜	20⅜	Diamond Match (½e)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
36	31½	Diam Mat pf (1½)	1	35½	35½	35½	Feb 8
9¼	6¼	Diam T Mot (1)	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜	
16	12⅝	Dist Corp Seag (½e)	12	15	14⅞	14⅞	
73	66	Dist Corp-S pf ww (5)	12	71	70	71	+1½
17	15⅞	Dixie Vortex (1½)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
22½	17⅝	Doehler D C (2g)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
60⅝	53⅝	Dome Mines (1e)	15	56⅜	56⅛	56¼	— ¼
8¼	6	Dominion Stores	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jan 28
46¼	35	Douglas Aircraft	14	40⅞	40	40⅞	+ ⅞
98	87⅞	Dow Chem (¾e)	11	99	97½	98¼	+5¼
22	19⅛	Dresser A (1½g)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Feb 9
12⅝	8⅝	Dresser B	12	10⅜	10	10	Feb 9
⅝	⅛	Duluth So Sh & Atl	18	¼	¼	¼	
⅝	⅛	Duluth S S & A pf	28	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ¼
3½	2½	Dunhill Internat	1	2½	2½	2½	Feb 3
10	10	Duplan Silk (1)	5	10	10	10	Feb 3
120⅝	106	du Pont de N (6¼g)	20	116	114	115	+1
135¼	132	du Pont deb (6)	4	134¼	134	134	Feb 8
113⅞	111	du Pont pf (4½)	1	113¼	113¼	113¼	Feb 9
		E					
7⅛	5	Eastern Rolling Mill	2	5½	5¼	5½	Feb 5
167	149½	Eastman Kod (3½e)	8	156⅝	154	156	+2
21⅛	15½	Eaton Mfg (¼e)	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
4¾	3⅜	Eitingon Schild	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
4	3⅝	Elec & Mus (.19g)	10	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
21½	15⅞	El Auto Lite (2.60g)	10	18¼	17⅞	18	— ¼
10⅝	8	Elec Boat (.60g)	15	9¼	9	9	
13⅝	8¼	Elec Pow & Light	45	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	+ ¼
40	26	Elec P & L $6 pf	1	28	28	28	Feb 9
43	30	Elec P & L pf	10	33	32½	33	+ ½
30⅜	26	Elec Stor Bat (2½g)	1	28	28	28	Feb 8
¾	½	Elk Horn Coal	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 9
2⅞	1⅜	Elk Horn Coal pf	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb 7
20¾	17	El Paso N Gas (2a)	2	18	18	18	— ½
40⅜	34⅞	Endicott-Johnson (3)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	Feb 9
6⅛	3⅝	Eng Pub Svc	15	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
49⅞	40	Eng P S $5 pf (5)	4	42	42	42	+2
54	43½	Eng PS pf ww (5½)	2	44	44	44	Feb 8
62½	50	Eng P S $6 pf (6)	1	50	50	50	Jan 31
2⅞	1⅝	Equitable Off Bldg	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Feb 9
6⅛	3	Erie RR	6	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	5¼	Erie 1 pf	4	6¼	5¾	5⅝	+ ¼
7	3½	Erie 2 pf	2	4⅜	3⅞	3⅞	Feb 8
5¼	3⅝	Eureka Vac Clean	1	4	4	4	Feb 9
10½	7⅝	Evans Prod	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
1⅝	1⅝	Exchange Buffet	2	1½	1½	1½	Feb 4
		F					
33½	24	Fairbanks Mor (1)	*5	27¾	27	27	— ½
		Fairbanks M pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Mar 31
33	28½	Fajardo Sugar (1e)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
10½	8	Fed Lit & Trac (1g)	1	9	9	9	Feb 9
74	70	Fed Min'g & Sm (5g)	1	70	70	70	Jan 21
98½	96½	Fed M & Sm pf (7)	2	96½	96½	96½	Feb 2
4⅝	2⅞	Fed Motor	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
4⅜	3	Fed Screw	1	3	3	3	Feb 3
2	1⅜	Fed Water Serv A	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb 9
16⅝	14⅜	Fed D Stores (¼e)	1	15	15	15	Feb 5
79	67⅞	Fed D Strs pf (4¼)	1	76	76	76	Feb 9
32⅜	27	Fid P F Ins (1.60a)	6	29⅜	29½	29⅜	+ ¼
25⅛	18⅞	Firestone T&R (¼e)	3	21¼	20½	21¼	+1⅜
92	90¼	Firestn T&R pf (6)	1	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ¼
33½	28	First Nat Strs (⅝e)	5	34	34	34	+1⅜
18⅜	14⅝	Flintkote (1)	53	18¾	18	18⅛	+ ½
29½	23½	Florence Sto (3¼g)	2	23½	23½	23½	Feb 4
21	18¼	Florsheim Sh A (¼e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jan 17
3	2½	Follansbee	2	2½	2⅜	2½	
33⅛	26⅛	Food Mach (2½)	1	29	29	29	+ ¼
20⅛	14½	Foster Wheeler	5	17¼	17	17	+ ½
5⅝	3½	Francisco Sug	2	4	4	4	
28	22½	Freeport Sul (2)	8	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
		G					
2½	2	Gabriel A	1	2	2	2	Feb 9
5	3½	Gair (Robert)	3	4	3⅞	4	
16	12½	Gair (Robt) pf	1	13	13	13	Feb 9
7½	5¼	Gar Wood Ind (¼g)	2	6⅝	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	5¼	Gen Am Investors	3	6	6	6	
95	93¾	Gen Am Inv pf (6)	1	95½	95½	95½	+ ½
45½	35¼	Gen Am Tran (3½g)	8	40¼	39¼	40¼	+ ¾
9	7½	Gen Baking (.60a)	2	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
5⅛	3½	Gen Bronze	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
13	8⅝	Gen Cable	5	10	10	10	+ ⅛
25⅞	17½	Gen Cable A	8	19½	19	19	Feb 9
72	58	Gen Cable pf (7g)	1	58	58	58	Feb 7
27¾	24⅝	Gen Cig (3g)	5	25	25	25	
45½	36⅛	Gen Elec (2.20g)	87	41	39⅞	40	+ ⅝
33⅝	30	Gen Foods (2)	3	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	1	Gen Gas & Elec A	10	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
57¼	50⅝	Gen Mills (3)	1	55½	55½	55½	Feb 9
38¼	29⅝	Gen Motors (¼e)	78	35⅝	34¼	34⅝	+ ¼
116	112½	Gen Motors pf (5)	1	114	114	114	
5¾	4½	Gen Outdoor Adv	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb 9
31½	26	Gen Out Ad A (1½g)	2	27	27	27	Feb 9
9⅞	7⅛	Gen Print Ink (.90g)	1	8½	8⅛	8½	
2⅛	1½	Gen Pub Service	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
26½	18⅝	Gen Ry Sig (¼e)	2	22½	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ ⅜
2	1⅛	Gen Real & Util	16	1½	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb 9
19	15	Gen Real & Util pf	8	17⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	— ⅛
28	19⅛	Gen Refract (2g)	4	22⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb 9
14	10⅜	Gen Thea Eq (1¼g)	4	11⅛	11	[illegible]	Feb 7
20	15⅛	Gen Time Inst (1)	1	16⅛	16⅛	[illegible]	Feb 8
14½	10⅛	Gen T & Rub (⅛g)	2	13	12⅜	12⅜	
10⅝	9½	Gillette (1)	8	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
60½	55½	Gillette pf (5)	2	57	57	57	
9⅝	6⅞	Gimbel Bros	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
58	50	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	2	50½	50	50	Jan 27
27⅞	20¼	Glidden Co (2)	5	22	22	22	— ⅛
51⅛	44	Glidden cv pf (2¼)	1	44	44	44	Feb 9
3¼	2⅛	Gobel (Adolph)	2	2⅜	2⅜	2½	
3⅞	3	Goebel Brew (.20a)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
19¼	13⅝	Goodrich (1g)	13	16⅝	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅛
57½	46½	Goodrich pf (5)	2	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ¼
23	17⅛	Goodyr T&R (2½g)	37	20⅝	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
88½	76	Goodyr T & R pf (5)	3	83	82½	82½	+1½
4⅝	3½	Gotham Silk Hos	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
2	1¼	Graham-Paige	6	1½	1½	1½	
6½	4½	Granby Consol Min	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	1½	Grand Union	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb 8
13⅝	11¼	Grand Un pf (½k)	8	12⅝	12	12	Feb 3
18¼	13⅜	Gran City Stl (1½g)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
27⅞	22⅛	Grant (WT) (.85e)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	Feb 9
23	20	Grant (WT) pf (1)	3	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅜
15½	11⅝	Gt Nor Ir O ct (⅝e)	8	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
26¼	19	Gt No Ry pf (2g)	87	23⅜	21½	23¼	+1½
32	28¼	Gt W Sugar (2.40a)	3	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	Feb 8
21⅞	16	Green (H L) 1.60a)	3	17½	17½	17½	
10⅜	8¼	Greyhound (.80a)	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	7½	Greyhound pf (.55)	1	8	8	8	
1⅝	1⅛	Guantanamo Sugar	3	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	Feb 4
8⅛	5	Gulf Mobile & Nor	3	5	5	5	Feb 5

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
19	15½	Gulf M&N pf (3½g)	2	16½	16	16½	Feb 8
25⅜	25	Hacknsk Wat (1½g)	1	25	25	25	Feb 4
7	5⅝	Hall Printing	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Feb 8
21¼	17⅛	Hamil Watch (¼e)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Feb 9
25	20	Harb-Walker (¼e)	6	21	20½	20⅞	+ ⅛
7⅜	5	Hat Corp A (.30e)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Feb 8
2⅜	1⅞	Hayes Body	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
93	88	Hazel-Atlas Gl (5)	2	90	90	90	+4
7⅝	6	Hecker Prod (.60)	6	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
90½	89	Helme (G W) (5a)	1	90½	90½	90½	Jan 27
17	13⅝	Hercules Motors (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
58	49⅝	Hercules Pow (⅜g)	3	53	53¾	53	— ¼
43½	42½	Hershey Choc (3)	1	42½	42½	42½	Feb 9
93	84½	Hersh cv pf (4a)	2	90½	90⅜	90⅜	Feb 7
19½	19	Hinde & D P (2)	1	19½	19½	19½	Jan 21
22¼	17	Holland Furn (½e)	18	21¼	21	21	+1
11	8⅛	Hollander	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
25⅜	18⅝	Holly Sugar (2¼e)	5	18¼	18¼	18¼	Feb 8
65⅝	52½	Homestake M (4½)	15	60¼	59	59⅞	+ ⅜
25	21⅞	Houd-Her A (2½)	1	23¼	23	23¼	Feb 9
11⅞	8⅛	Houd-Her B (1½)	9	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	
50¼	46½	Household Fin (4a)	2	49⅞	49½	49½	Feb 9
85	83½	Household F pf (5)	1	84	84	84	Feb 7
8⅞	6¼	Houston Oil	13	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅜
53⅝	41½	Howe Sound (3a)	8	48	47	48	+3
2⅜	1¾	Hudson & Man	1	2	2	2	Feb 9
7½	6	Hudson & Man pf	6	8⅜	8½	8½	Jan 25
10	6⅝	Hudson Motor (¼g)	8	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
1⅞	1⅛	Hupp Motor	35	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
		I					
11¾	8⅜	Illinois Central	43	10⅜	9½	10⅜	+ ½
20	16	Illinois Central pf	5	19	19	19	+ ½
8⅞	6¼	Indian Refin (.15g)	1	6½	6¼	6½	Feb 8
22	16	Indust Rayon (¼e)	8	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
86	73½	Ing-Rand (1½e)	1	74	74	74	—1½
78½	61	Inland Steel (4)	12	64½	64	64	—2
15⅝	9⅞	Inspiration Copper	24	13⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅛
4½	3⅞	Insuransh ct (.20)	1	4	4	4	Feb 5
6¾	3⅛	Interboro Rap Tr	2	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅜
25	17	Interchem Corp	13	22	21	21½	— ½
4¾	3¼	Intercont Rubber	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb 7
13½	9	Interlake Ir (.65g)	24	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
3⅞	2½	Int Agricultural	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
29	20	Int Agr pr pf (3g)	5	25	24½	25	Feb 9
154¾	140	Int Bus Mach (6a)	1	149	149	149	Feb 9
70	55½	Int Harvester (2½)	16	65⅞	64¼	64¾	+1
150	142½	Int Harvester pf (7)	2	150	150	150	Feb 2
7¾	4⅞	Int Hydro-Elec A	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
4⅞	3	Int Merc Marine	3	3½	3½	3½	
11⅞	7⅛	Int Mining (.90g)	4	10⅞	10½	10½	Feb 9
51⅜	43¼	Int Nickel Can (2a)	114	49⅝	48½	48⅝	+ ½
132	132	Int Nick Can pf (7)	1	132	132	132	Jan 19
9⅞	6⅝	Int Pap & P	10	7½	7¼	7½	
39½	27½	Int Pap & P pf (5)	15	30¼	29½	30	+ ½
21	20	Int Salt (1½a)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Feb 8
35¾	31½	Int Shoe (2)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	Feb 9
20	16	Int Silver	1	20	20	20	Feb 9
7½	5½	Int Tel & Tel	6	6⅛	6	6	
7¾	6	Int T & T fgn ct	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
13⅝	9⅝	Intrst Dp S (2¾g)	3	10¼	10	10	
12	10¼	Intertype (.80g)	2	10½	10½	10½	Jan 29
24	21½	Island Creek Cl (2)	2	22½	22½	22½	Feb 9
		J—K					
50¾	46¼	Jewel Tea (4)	1	49	49	49	+1
86	66½	Johns-Manville (3a)	17	79½	75⅛	75⅛	—3⅜
19½	16	Kalam Stove&F (¼e)	1	16	16	16	Feb 8
8⅝	6½	Kan City Southern	6	9	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
20	16	Kan City So pf (1½g)	2	17½	17	17	
18¼	16½	Kaufmann Dpt (.40e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Feb 9
14¼	12⅝	Kayser (J) (¼e)	11	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	Feb 8
9¾	6⅞	Kelsey-Hayes Wh A	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Feb 9
6⅝	4¼	Kelsey-Hayes Wh B	2	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
43¼	32⅝	Kennecott Cop (2a)	71	38⅛	37½	37⅞	+ ⅝
9⅞	7⅜	Keystone S & W	1	8	8	8	+ ¼
22	19	Kimberly-Clark (1a)	1	22	22	22	+1
2⅜	1⅞	Kinney (G R)	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
18⅜	15½	Kresge SS (.30e)	4	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
6	5	Kresge Dept Stores	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅜
28	24	Kress (S H) (1.60)	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	Jan 26
16½	14½	Kroger Groc (1.60)	7	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	— ⅜
		L					
12⅞	10⅝	Lambert Co (⅝e)	9	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
6	5	Lane Bryant (½g)	2	5⅛	5	5	Feb 4
15¼	11¼	Lee Rub & T (¼e)	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	Feb 9
19¾	14½	Lehigh Port C (¼e)	21	18⅛	17	18⅛	+1¼
1⅛	⅝	Lehigh Valley Coal	12	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
5¼	3⅜	Lehigh Val Coal pf	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
6⅝	4½	Lehigh Valley RR	11	6⅜	6	6¼	+ ½
28⅜	23½	Lehman Corp (1)	6	24⅜	24	24⅜	— ⅜
11	8⅞	Lehn & Fink (1¼)	2	10	10	10	Feb 9
27¼	22⅞	Lerner Stores (2)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅜
42	31¼	L O F Glass (4g)	11	34¾	34	34	
9	7⅜	Lib. McN & L (1.40g)	12	7¾	7¾	7¾	
27	25¼	Life Savers (1.60)	9	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
100	88	Ligg & Myers (4a)	2	91¾	91⅜	91⅜	— ¼
102½	90	Ligg & My B (4a)	11	92½	92½	92½	
167	165	Ligg & My pf (7)	1	165	165	165	Feb 9
16½	16	Lily Tulip Cup (1½)	2	16½	16½	16½	Feb 2
34⅜	22½	Lima Loco (2½g)	11	27	26⅛	26½	Feb 9
40¼	34⅞	Link Belt (2a)	9	39	38	38	+1½
20	16½	Liq Carbonic (1.60)	25	17¼	16⅜	17	—1
52⅞	44¼	Loew's (7½g)	22	48⅞	47⅜	48⅜	+1⅛
106½	105	Loew's pf (6½)	1	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	Feb 8
1⅝	1⅛	Loft	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
36½	31¾	Lone Star Cem (3a)	5	36⅛	35⅜	35⅜	+ ¾
4½	3⅛	Long-Bell A	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
21	17½	Loose-W Bis (.30e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb 9
18	15½	Lorillard (P) (1.20)	9	16	15⅞	15⅞	
56⅛	44	Louisv & Nash (2½e)	3	47⅛	46⅛	47	+1½
17⅛	16	Louisv G&E A (1½)	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Feb 8
21¼	15⅛	Ludlum Steel (¼e)	2	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ½
		M					
31	30½	MacAnd & F (2a)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¾
24¾	18	Mack Trucks (1a)	12	20⅞	20	20⅜	+ ⅜
32¼	26	Macy (RH) Co (2)	3	30⅛	30	30⅛	
13	10⅛	Mad Sq. Gar (.20e)	3	13⅛	13	13	
30⅞	23⅜	Magma Cop (2⅜g)	2	26	26	26	— ½
3	1⅞	Manati Sugar ct	1	2	2	2	Feb 7
9	7	Mandel Bros (⅜e)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Feb 8
9	6⅛	Manhattan Ry m gtd	2	7	7	7	Feb 9
12¼	10	Manhattan Shirt (1)	3	11	10½	10½	Feb 8
2¼	1⅞	Maracaibo Oil	1	2	2	2	
7⅞	5⅞	Marine Midland (.40)	6	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
29	26¾	Marlin Rock (4¾g)	2	28	27	28	+1
9⅞	7⅝	Marshall Field	3	8½	8½	8¼	+ ¼
21½	15⅞	Martin (G L) Co	9	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅛
4⅜	2⅝	Martin-Parry	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Feb 8
37¼	29	Masonite (1)	8	32	30½	30½	— ½
25⅜	22⅝	Math Alkali (1.65g)	1	24	24	24	Feb 9
42½	34¾	May Dept Sto (3)	4	39½	39	39	— ½
6⅞	5	Maytag (⅛g)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Feb 5
25	23	Maytag pf ww (3)	1	23	23	23	+1
15⅞	12⅛	McCall (1⅛)	1	13	13	13	+ ⅜
10	7⅝	McCrory Stores (½g)	5	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
79	74	McCrory Sto pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Feb 8
14¾	10	McGraw Elec (1)	3	11	11	11	
10½	8¼	McGraw-Hill (.15e)	2	9	9	9	
45⅛	40	McIntyre Porc (2)	5	42½	42⅛	42⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	19¾	McKeesport T (2)	5	22	21⅞	22	
8¼	6⅝	McKess & Rob (d)	6	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
33¾	30	McKess & Rob pf (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	Feb 8
8⅝	6⅝	McLellan Strs (.40e)	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
15	11¼	Mead Corp (1½g)	1	13	13	13	Feb 9
61	50	Mead pf B ww (5½)	2	54	54	54	Feb 9
48	40¾	Melville Shoe (1e)	1	43	43	43	+1½
5⅞	4	Mengel	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb 9
43¾	35	Mesta Machine (1e)	1	36½	36½	36½	— ¼
11⅞	7¼	Miami Copper (.15g)	12	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
22⅝	17¼	Mid-Cont Pet (1½g)	4	19⅝	18½	19⅝	+ ⅞
27½	20⅞	Midland Stl (5g)	2	22	22	22	Feb 8
65	46½	Minn Honeywell (3)	12	60⅝	58⅝	60⅝	+1⅝
7⅝	5½	Minn-Mol Imp	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
60	50	Minn Mol pf (6½g)	3	50	50	50	
¾	⅛	Minn St P & S S M	15	¼	¼	¼	Feb 2
1¼	¾	Minn StP & SSM pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 31
17¼	14	Mission Corp (1¼g)	1	15	15	15	Feb 9
3⅝	2⅛	Mo-Kan-Texas	6	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
11⅛	7½	Mo-Kan-Texas pf	14	9⅜	9⅛	9½	+ ½
2⅜	1⅛	Mo Pacific	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
3⅝	2¼	Mo Pacific pf	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
17	13	Mohawk Carp (1.20)	2	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ½
91	77½	Monsanto Chm (½e)	1	84	84	84	+2½
113	111	Monsanto C pf (4½)	1	113	113	113	Jan 26
36½	29¼	Mont Ward (½e)	86	34⅞	33⅜	34	+ ¼
30¼	25	Morrell & Co	2	30	30	30	Jan 31
½	⅜	Mother Lode (.45g)	6	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
21⅝	15¾	Motor Prod (5g)	1	17½	17½	17½	
24	10⅛	Motor Wheel (.20e)	13	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	15¼	Mueller Brass (1a)	3	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
7¾	4⅞	Mullins Mfg B	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
13½	11⅜	Munsingwear (¼e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
57	40¼	Murphy (G C) (4)	4	54¼	54	54	Feb 9
7⅝	5	Murray Corp (¼g)	2	6½	6⅛	6½	
47	43⅞	Myers & Bro (4¾g)	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	Jan 26
		N					
12½	9¼	Nash-Kelvin (½e)	12	9⅞	9½	9½	
13⅛	9⅝	Nat Acme (1g)	4	11	10⅝	10¾	— ¼
10¾	7½	Nat Aviation	13	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
20⅝	17¾	Nat Biscuit (.40e)	10	19⅝	19¼	19½	
157	150	Nat Biscuit pf (7)	1	155⅞	155⅞	155⅞	Feb 8
17⅜	13¾	Nat Bd & Inv (1.44a)	2	15	15	15	Feb 8
80	74	Nat B & In pf ww (5)	2	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	Feb 4
43	39½	Nat Bond & S (¼e)	2	39½	39½	39½	Feb 4
18¼	14⅞	Nat Cash Reg (¼e)	7	16½	16¼	16¼	
15¾	13¼	Nat Dairy Pr (1.20)	4	14⅛	13¾	14	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅝	Nat Dept Stores	2	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
5⅛	4⅛	Nat Dept Stores pf	1	5	5	5	Feb 8
23¼	19⅛	Nat Distillers (2a)	12	20¾	20⅛	20¾	+ ⅜
18½	17⅞	Nat Enam & Stpg (2)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jan 27
7¾	5⅝	Nat Gypsum	12	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
29¾	20¼	Nat Lead (½)	10	24	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
159	158	Nat Lead pf A (7)	1	158	158	158	Feb 3
24	16⅞	Nat M & Stl C (2)	2	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	Feb 9
8⅝	6⅛	Nat Pow & Lt (.60)	11	6⅝	6⅛	6½	
¾	¾	Nat Ry Mex 1 pf	4	⅛	⅜	⅜	— ⅜
¼	⅛	Nat Ry Mex 2 pf	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
62¾	50	Nat Steel (3½a)	14	56⅜	54½	56¼	+2
22½	14¼	Nat Supply (b)	15	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
70	70	Nat Supply 6% pf (6)	1	70	70	70	Feb 2
74½	65	Nat Sup 5½% pf (5½)	6	69	68	68	Feb 2
25¼	21	Nat Supply $2 pf (2)	5	23	22½	22½	+ ¾
4⅛	3⅛	Nat Tea	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
10¼	8¼	Natomas (.80)	5	9½	9½	9½	
23½	19½	Neisner Bros (2)	2	21⅝	21¼	21¼	Feb 9
68½	63	Neisner Br pf (4¾)	1	68½	68½	68½	Feb 3
40	36½	Newberry (JJ) (2.40)	2	38	38	38	+1½
19¼	12⅝	Newpt Ind (2g)	64	17	16	16⅝	+ ⅝
30	29	NY Air Brake (¼e)	2	33	33	33	— ½
19⅞	15½	NY Central	210	18⅝	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
22½	13½	NY Chi & StL	5	17	16⅝	17	+1
38⅛	23⅜	NY Chi & StL pf	15	28	26⅛	27⅛	+1⅜
36	30	NYC Omnib (4.90g)	5	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	NY Investors	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb 8
2⅜	2	NY NH & H	13	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	4½	NY NH & H pf	7	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ¼
1⅛	⅛	NY Ont & W	1	1	1	1	Feb 1
10⅝	8½	NY Shipbuilding	5	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
198	180	Norfolk & W (10a)	3	185	185	185	+5

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
1⅛	⅝	Norfolk Southern	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 26
10½	7⅜	No Amer Av (½g)	13	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
22	16⅝	Nor American (1.60g)	33	18⅛	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
54½	50	Nor American pf (3)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
95	92	Nor Americ Ed pf (6)	1	92	92	92	Feb 2
13⅜	9⅜	Northern Pacific	74	12⅜	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅞
3	1⅞	Norwalk T & R	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Feb 8
		O					
14¼	11⅞	Ohio Oil (1g)	13	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
32	22⅝	Oliver Farm Equip	21	26⅜	25⅛	26⅞	+ ⅝
12⅝	9⅝	Omnibus (1.80g)	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
7⅜	5⅝	Oppenhm Coll (½g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Feb 9
24½	19⅞	Otis Elevator (1.40g)	4	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
12	8⅝	Otis Steel	15	10⅛	9⅞	10	
56	45½	Otis Steel 1 pf (5½)	1	47	47	47	Feb 9
16	12⅞	Outbd M & M (.30e)	1	13	13	13	Feb 8
66½	48⅛	Owens-Ill Gl (¼e)	7	58	57	58	+1
		P—Q					
11¼	9⅜	Pac Am Fish (1.20)	2	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
14¼	11⅛	Pac Fin Calif (1.80a)	3	12½	12½	12½	
28⅛	25⅛	Pac Gas & Elec (2)	10	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ¼
40	34⅝	Pac Lighting (3)	1	36	36	36	+ ¼
16½	13	Pac Mills	5	13	13	13	Feb 9
15⅞	11⅜	Pac West Oil (⅜g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Feb 8
5½	4	Packard Mot (¼g)	32	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
8⅝	8	Pan-Am Pet (1g)	2	8	8	8	Feb 4
1½	1⅛	Panhandle P & R	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
42	35	Paraffine (4g)	4	39½	39½	39½	
12⅞	9	Paramount Pict	95	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ¼
97½	82	Param Pic 1 pf (6)	2	88½	88½	88½	+1⅜
12⅝	9	Param Pic 2 pf (.60)	12	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
24	20½	Park & Tilford (3g)	1	20½	20½	20½	Feb 7
3¼	2½	Park Utah Mi (.15g)	9	2⅝	2½	2½	
34	31⅝	Parke Davis (½e)	3	33¾	33¾	33¾	
20¼	17	Parker Rust-Pr (1½)	2	18⅝	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
2½	1¾	Parmelee Trans	1	2	2	2	Feb 7
6¾	4¾	Pathe Film	1	6	6	6	+ ¼
12¼	9⅞	Patino Mines (2g)	10	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ¼
5⅝	4½	Peerless Corp (.30g)	6	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
44¾	41¾	Penick&Ford (½e)	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
73	62	Penney (J C) (4a)	15	71	67½	70½	+4
2½	2⅛	Penn Coal & Coke	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5	3⅝	Penn-Dixie Cement	10	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
24½	17	Penn-Dixie pf A	1	21	21	21	
15½	12½	Penn Gl S ct (1g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
24½	19⅜	Penn RR (1¼g)	42	22½	21½	22¼	+ ⅞
31	30	Peoples Drug (1a)	2	31	30	30	Feb 4
34½	30¼	Peoples GL&C (2g)	1	32½	32½	32½	
4½	3¼	Peoria & East	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb 3
15	11¼	Pere Marquette	1	13	12	13	+1⅜
15	15	Pet Milk (1)	1	15	15	15	Jan 6
13½	10½	Petrol Corp (1.27g)	2	11	10⅞	11	Feb 8
6⅞	4¾	Pfeiffer Brew (.90g)	4	6	6	6	+ ¼
31⅜	22	Phelps Dodge (1.60g)	25	26⅜	25½	26¼	+ ½
37½	34	Phila Co 6% pf (3)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¾
85	64⅞	Phila Co pf (6)	1	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	Jan 21
¾	½	Phila & R Coal & I	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
91½	81	Philip Morris (3)	10	88	87	88	+1
6	6	Phillips Jones	1	6	6	6	Feb 8
42½	34⅛	Phillips Pet (2)	18	38⅛	37¼	38	+ ⅞
		Phoenix-Hosiery	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	Dec 31
8⅝	6	Pierce Oil pf	1	6	6	6	Feb 4
24½	20¼	Pillsbury Flr (1.60)	1	21	21	21	Feb 9
7½	5⅛	Pittsburgh Coal	3	5½	5½	5½	Feb 3
35	26¼	Pittsburgh Coal pf	4	32	32	32	Feb 7
6⅜	4	Pitts Coke & Iron	1	6	6	6	Feb 3
8⅞	6⅜	Pitts Scr & B (.65g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
16¾	10½	Pittsburgh Steel	3	12⅞	11¾	11¾	Feb 9
1	¾	Pittsburgh Tm Coal	1	¾	¾	¾	
2¼	1¾	Pittsburgh United	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
¾	½	Pittston Co	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 28
19¼	16¼	Plymouth Oil (1.40a)	6	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
11	9	Pond Creek Poc (2g)	1	10	10	10	Feb 8
12	7⅝	Poor & Co B	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
3⅜	2¼	Porto R-Am Tob A	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 3
1½	¾	Porto R-Am Tob B	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb 9
4⅝	3¼	Postal Tel & C pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Feb 9
10¼	7½	Pressd Stl Car (¼g)	5	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Pres Stl Car 1 pf (¼)	4	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	Feb 4
31½	20½	Pres Stl Car 2pf (2½)	1	24½	24½	24½	Feb 9
50⅝	45⅝	Proctor & Gam (2)	9	47½	47	47½	+ ⅛
35½	30	Pub Svc NJ (2.60)	5	32	31½	31½	— ½
123½	119	Pub S NJ 7% pf (7)	2	121	119	119	Jan 31
108	105	Pub S NJ 6% pf (6)	1	105	105	105	Feb 4
98⅛	91⅞	Pub S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	91¾	91¾	91¾	Feb 8
112⅝	112	Pub S El&G pf (5)	1	112	112	112	Feb 1
36⅛	28⅜	Pullman (1½a)	21	32⅜	31	32	+ ½
13⅛	10⅝	Pure Oil (⅛g)	14	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
98⅛	94	Pure Oil pf (6)	1	96	96	96	+ ½
10⅛	7⅝	Purity Baking (.15e)	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
16¼	15	Quaker St Oil (1.10g)	2	15	15	15	Feb 9
		R					
7¼	5⅞	Radio (.20g)	48	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
52	44½	Radio cv pf (3½)	9	50	48½	49½	+1
61	60¼	Radio pf B (5)	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	Jan 31
5⅝	3⅝	Radio-Keith-Orph	60	4	3¾	3¾	
23¾	19⅝	Raybest-Man (1¾g)	1	20	20	20	Feb 9
24½	17	Rayonier Inc (½e)	2	17⅝	17½	17½	— ¾
29½	25	Rayonier Inc pf (2)	3	26½	26½	26½	Feb 9
22	18½	Reading Co (2)	2	21	19½	19½	
30½	28	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	28	28	28	Feb 9
27½	24	Reading 2 pf (2)	2	24½	24½	24½	Feb 7
4½	3⅝	Real Silk Hosiery	2	4	4	4	Feb 8
1½	1	Reis & Co	1	1	1	1	Feb 5
11	8	Reis & Co 1 pf	1	8	8	8	Jan 26
9¾	8	Reliable Stores (1a)	4	8	8	8	Feb 4
11½	10	Reliance Mfg (.60)	1	10	10	10	Feb 8
14½	12⅝	Rem Rand (¼e)	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
66	65	Rem R pf ww (4½)	1	65¼	65¼	65¼	Feb 3
3	2¼	Reo Motor	7	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
20¾	15⅞	Republic Steel	55	18	17	17⅝	+ ¼
75½	60	Rep Stl cv pf (6)	2	64	64	64	—1
70	60	Rep Stl pf A (6)	1	63	63	63	Feb 4
17⅛	11⅛	Revere Cop & Brass	8	14⅜	13¾	14¼	+ ⅜
37	24	Revere C & Br A	15	24	24	24	Jan 31
17⅜	14½	Reynolds Met (.15e)	1	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	
87½	85	Reynolds M pf (5½)	2	85	85	85	Feb 3
10⅛	6⅛	Reynolds Spring	8	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	+ ¼
46½	39⅝	ReynoldsTobB (1.20e)	11	40⅝	40⅛	40¼	
8¼	6½	Rhine-West Elec	2	6½	6½	6½	
7⅜	5⅝	Richfield Oil (¼g)	6	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
11¼	10	Ritter Dental (1)	1	10	10	10	Feb 8
20⅞	17	Roan Ant Cop	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Feb 1
23¾	17	Ruberoid (.60a)	24	20⅞	19½	20½	+1¼
2½	2	Rutland pf	1	2	2	2	Jan 26
		S					
23⅝	18½	Safeway Stores (2a)	23	20¾	20	20	
40½	29⅛	St Jos Lead (2)	23	33⅜	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅝
1¼	1	StL-San Francisco	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 9
3	2	StL-San Fran pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 9
19¾	15	Savage Arms (1½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb 9
27⅞	21⅞	Schenley Distill (3)	6	24⅛	24	24	+ ¼
81	75	Schenley Dis pf (5½)	1	80	80	80	Feb 9
1	½	Schulte Ret Stores	256	½	⅜	½	
7⅜	5⅛	Schulte Ret Sto pf	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
⅞	½	Seaboard Air Line	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
2⅝	2	Seabd Air Line pf	2	2⅛	2	2	Feb 5
25⅜	20	Seaboard Oil (1)	17	22¾	21¾	22¼	
5½	3⅞	Seagrave (.15g)	1	5	5	5	Jan 19
64⅛	53⅝	Sears Roebuck (3a)	*39	61⅜	59⅜	60½	+ ¾
16¾	13	Servel (1)	10	15⅛	15	15	+ ⅛
20¾	14⅞	Sharon Steel (1.20)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
66	60	Sharon Steel pf (5)	1	60	60	60	
5⅝	4	Sharp & Dohme	3	4½	4⅜	4½	Feb 9
48	43⅝	Sharp & D pf (3½)	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	Feb 9
8⅛	7⅛	Shattuck (FG) (.60a)	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
18¼	14¾	Shell Union (1g)	1	15	15	15	— ¼
101¾	96⅜	Shell Union pf (5½)	3	98⅜	98½	98½	+ ⅜
9⅛	6½	Silver King C (¼e)	5	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	18½	Simmons Co (2¼g)	13	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅜
3¼	3	Simms Petroleum	12	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
22	16½	Smnds S & St (1.30g)	2	19	19	19	+1
34¾	24⅛	Skelly Oil (1½g)	5	26⅜	26½	26½	+ ⅜
93	90⅝	Skelly Oil pf (6)	1	93	93	93	Feb 1
20½	15¼	Smith (A O)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
15⅜	11¼	Smith & C Ty (1⅝g)	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb 7
13⅞	11	Snider Pack (1½g)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ¼
16⅝	13¾	Socony-Vac (¼e)	65	16	15⅜	15⅜	
112⅜	112	Solvay Am pf (5¼)	2	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	Jan 26
3½	2⅛	Sou Am G&P (.20g)	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
28	22	Sou P R Sug (2)	3	26⅛	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
24¼	20¼	Southn Cal Ed (1½a)	2	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	— ⅛
22½	16⅞	Southn Pacific	102	19⅛	18⅜	19	+ ¾
13⅝	10	Southn Railway	33	12⅛	11⅛	12	+ ⅞
21⅜	15¼	Southn Railway pf	15	19¼	17⅜	18½	+ ⅞
32	24½	So Ry M & O ct (4)	1	26	25	25	Feb 1
3½	3¼	Spalding	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 28
4	2¼	Sparks Withington	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
9	7	Spear & Co (½g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 28
22	21	Spencer-Kell (1.60)	1	21½	21½	21½	Feb 4
21⅝	16⅝	Sperry Corp (1.20g)	26	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	
15¼	12	Spicer Mfg	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Feb 9
11¾	8½	Spiegel Inc (1)	20	9⅞	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅜
21½	16⅛	Square D Co (2g)	6	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ½
9¼	7¾	Stand Brands (.60)	19	8⅛	8	8	
107⅛	105¼	Stand Br pf (4½)	1	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	Feb 9
3½	2⅝	Stand Com Tob	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb 9
5½	3¼	Stand Gas & Elec	5	3½	3½	3½	
11⅝	6⅞	Stand Gas & Elec pf	4	8	7¾	7¾	+ ⅜
22½	13⅝	Stand G&E $6 pr pf	2	16	16	16	Feb 8
26⅝	16⅝	Stand G&E $7 pr pf	6	18¾	18½	18½	+ ¼
1	⅝	Stand Investing	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 4
33⅞	28⅝	Stand Oil Cal (1a)	18	31	30¼	31	
35½	31⅞	Stand Oil Ind (1)	12	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
34	34	Stand Oil Kan (5g)	2	34	34	34	Jan 24
51⅝	44½	Stand Oil NJ (1a)	45	49½	48½	48½	— ¼
28	21¾	Starrett (L S) (3½g)	4	22¾	22¾	22¾	Feb 7
58½	54½	Sterling Prod (3.80)	1	56½	56½	56½	Feb 9
11⅝	8⅞	Stewart-Warn (½a)	8	9⅝	9½	9¼	— ¼
11	7½	Stokely Bros (1.20g)	1	8	8	8	Feb 9
11¾	7⅞	Stone & Webster	10	8⅞	8½	8¾	
7½	4⅝	Studebaker	16	6	5½	5⅝	
57⅛	48½	Sun Oil (1a)	4	50	49⅞	50	
13¼	11½	Sunshine Min (3)	4	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	
29¾	21	Superheater (¼e)	5	25	25	25	+1
3⅝	2½	Superior Oil	7	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
17⅞	13	Superior Steel	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ½
21	18	Sutherland P (1.60)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Feb 7
9	6⅞	Sweets Co of Am	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Feb 7
18⅞	16½	Swift & Co (1.20)	3	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
27	23¼	Swift Internat (3)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
10¼	7½	Sym-Gou-ww (¼e)	7	8⅝	8¼	8⅛	+ ½
8⅛	5⅜	Sym-Gou xw (¼e)	10	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅝
		T					
7	6½	Talcott Inc (.60)	1	6½	6½	6½	Feb 4
5	4⅜	Telautograph (.60)	1	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8	6	Tenn Corp (.35g)	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
22	17¾	Texas & Pacific Ry	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Feb 9
44⅞	37¼	Texas Corp (2a)	38	41¼	40¼	40½	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Tex Gulf Prod (.10g)	32	4⅝	4¼	4½	+ ⅝
34	27	Texas Gulf Sul (2a)	3	31½	31¼	31½	
9½	7⅜	Texas Pac C&O (.60)	10	8⅛	8⅜	8⅜	
11	8½	Tex Pac L T (.20g)	68	11⅜	10⅞	11	+ ⅝
23	19	Thatcher (1a)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Jan 31
		Thatch cv pf (3.60)	1	55	55	55	Dec 20
4¾	4	The Fair	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4⅝	3	Thermoid	4	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
		Thermoid pf (3)	1	36	36	36	Oct 28
2⅝	1⅝	Third Ave	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb 7
5¼	4⅛	Thompson (J R)	2	5	5	5	Feb 2
15⅜	12	Thomp Pr (1.10g)	1	12	12	12	Feb 9
3⅝	2½	Thompson-Starrett	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	Feb 9
13⅞	11	Thomp-Starrett pf	1	12	12	12	Jan 31
15⅛	13⅛	Tide-W As Oil (1)	*1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
85	80	Tide-W A O pf (4½)	1	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	+ ⅝
13⅞	10⅝	Tim-D Axle (1½g)	4	12⅝	12	12	
48⅛	38	Timk Roll B (¼e)	5	43⅛	42	43⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	Transamerica (⅜)	4	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅝	Transcont & W Air	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Transue&Will (.60g)	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Feb 8
4⅝	3	Tri-Continentl (¼g)	12	3⅝	3½	3½	Feb 8
83	80	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Feb 8
6⅝	5	Truax-Traer (.20)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	7½	Truscon Steel	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Feb 8
24	19⅛	Tw C-Fox F (2½g)	5	22⅛	22	22	
31¼	26⅛	Tw C-Fox F pf (1½)	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	Feb 8
6	3⅝	Twin City Rap Tr	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Feb 9
10⅛	7⅜	Twin Coach (.35g)	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
		U					
2¼	1¾	Ulen & Co	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
56	47¼	Underwd-Ell (4½g)	1	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+1⅛
12⅝	9⅝	Union B & Pap (½e)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
78¼	67½	Union Carb (.80e)	18	75	74¼	74¼	+ ⅜
21¼	18⅛	Union Oil Calif (1.20)	14	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
88½	72⅞	Union Pac (1½e)	3	78⅛	76⅛	78⅛	+ ⅝
81	73	Union Pacific pf (4)	1	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	Feb 9
23⅛	21⅛	Union Tk Car (1.60)	3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	Feb 8
8⅝	6½	United Air Lines	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
27⅞	20⅛	United Aircraft (1g)	40	23⅞	22⅜	22⅞	+ ⅛
9⅜	8½	United Am Bosch	1	9	9	9	Jan 26
19⅛	16⅛	United Bis (.40e)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Feb 7
46⅛	39	United Carbon (4)	3	44	43½	44	+1
19¼	15⅛	United-Carr F (2)	5	16	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	2⅝	United Corp (.30g)	19	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
33½	28½	United Corp pf (3)	3	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ⅛
7⅝	6	United Drug (⅛g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
9⅛	7	United Dyewood (1)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅜
6¼	4⅝	United Elec Coal	2	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
35	30½	United En & F (½e)	1	32	32	32	— ¼
64⅝	56¼	United Fruit (3a)	1	60½	60½	60½	Feb 9
11⅞	9¾	United Gas Imp (1)	24	10	9⅞	10	
106	103⅝	United Gas I pf (5)	1	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	Feb 8
5⅛	4⅝	United Pprbd (.30g)	1	5	5	5	
8⅝	5⅜	US & Foreign Sec	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
73	69	US & For S pf (6)	1	69	69	69	Feb 4
1¼	1⅛	US Distributing	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 17
9⅝	8	US Freight	2	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	Feb 8
72	57	US Gypsum (2a)	12	68	66⅛	67⅛	+ ⅝
8⅝	6⅝	US Hoffman Mach	3	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
35¼	31½	US Hoff M pf (2¾)	1	31½	31½	31½	Feb 4
23¾	17½	US Indus Alco	2	19¼	19	19	
6⅝	5	US Leather	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Feb 8
10¼	7¾	US Leather A	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
63	63	US Lea pr pf (1¾k)	3	63	63	63	Jan 20
32	26	US Pipe & Fdry (2)	5	29⅛	28⅝	29	
6⅜	4⅛	US Realty & Imp	21	5½	5	5⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	22¼	US Rubber	154	30	28⅜	29⅛	+ ⅝
63	45½	US Rubber 1 pf	32	50⅞	48⅝	49	+1
70	57½	US Smelt Ref (1e)	4	68⅛	67⅝	68	
68	63	US Smelt pf (3½)	2	66	66	66	Feb 9
62⅛	49⅝	US Steel	157	55	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅜
114¾	104⅜	US Steel pf (7)	5	107½	106⅛	106⅛	— ⅛
126	119	US Tobacco (5a)	1	130	130	130	+5
4⅞	4⅛	United Stkyds (¼)	11	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
2½	1¾	United Stores A	2	2	2	2	
41	37	United Stores pf (6g)	2	38	38	38	Feb 4
13½	10⅞	Univ-Cycl Stl (1)	9	11½	11½	11½	Jan 28
54½	50	Univ Leaf Tob (3a)	1	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	Feb 3
1¼	⅞	Utilities P & Lt A	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
		V					
1⅛	⅝	Vadsco	1	¾	¾	¾	Feb 9
22¼	18⅛	Van Raalte (½e)	2	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
20⅝	15	Vanadium (1g)	11	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
42	39½	Vick Chemical (2a)	1	40	39⅞	40	+ ½
5⅝	3½	Va-Caro Chemical	1	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
32½	22¾	Va-C Ch 6% pf (1½g)	4	27½	26½	26½	+ ½
120	115	Virginian Ry pf (6)	1	115	115	115	Feb 2
		W					
2⅝	1¼	Wabash Ry	1	2	2	2	Feb 5
4⅛	2⅝	Wabash pf A	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
8¼	6⅞	Waldorf Sys (1g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Feb 9
20¼	18¾	Walgreen (2)	3	19	19	19	+ ½
81	74½	Walgreen pf ww (4½)	1	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	Feb 9
44⅞	39⅜	Walker (H) G&W (4)	1	42	42	42	Feb 9
19¼	18½	Walkr (H) G&W pf (1)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Feb 7
8⅜	6½	Walworth (1g)	12	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
16¼	9½	Ward Baking A	1	11½	11½	11½	Feb 4
3⅜	2¼	Ward Baking B	1	3	3	3	
48	40	Ward Bak pf (4¼g)	1	40	40	40	Feb 2
7⅜	5⅜	Warner Pict	29	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	Warren Bros	6	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ¼
13⅛	10⅛	Warren Bros cv pf	1	13	13	13	Feb 8
24½	16⅞	Warren Fdy&P (2)	1	21½	21½	21½	Feb 9
17½	12⅞	Waukesha Mot (1)	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Feb 9
29⅞	24	Wayne Pump (2)	2	26½	26½	26½	
3	2⅛	Webster Eisenlohr	1	2½	2½	2½	Feb 9
32	27	Wesson O&S (⅜e)	1	29	29	29	—1
75	73⅞	Wesson O & S pf (4)	1	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	Feb 4
18⅛	14½	West Auto Sup (1.60)	3	15⅛	15½	15⅛	+ ⅜
4½	3½	West Maryland	4	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
9	7	West Mary 2 pf	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 26
1⅝	1	West Pacific	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 8
3¼	2	West Pacific pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Feb 8
28¼	23⅛	West Union	5	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ⅜
27½	20⅞	Westing Air (1)	11	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+ ⅝
109⅜	87⅜	West El & M (1e)	30	98	95	95⅞	+ ⅞
17⅛	13	Weston El In (1g)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Feb 8
15½	13	Westvaco Chl (1)	1	14	14	14	— ¼
26⅜	24	Westvaco C pf (1½)	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
27⅜	21	Wheeling Steel	7	23⅞	22⅞	23	+ ¼
95	90	Wheeling Stl pf (6)	2	90	90	90	Jan 26
59	55	Wheel Stl pr pf (5)	2	55	55	55	Feb 3
15	14	White Dental (1.20)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Feb 3
13⅛	8¼	White Motor	4	11¼	11	11	+ ¼
11	10	White Rk M Sp (1.40)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Feb 2
3	1⅞	White Sew Mach	6	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
21¼	13½	White Sew M pf	1	18	18	18	
2⅝	2¼	Wilcox O & G	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 3
3	2¼	Willys-Overland	9	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
6⅞	4⅛	Willys-Over pf (.60)	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5¼	4⅛	Wilson & Co	22	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
60¼	49⅛	Wilson $6 pf (6)	1	50	49⅞	50	Feb 9
19¼	13	Woodward Iron	9	15½	15	15½	Feb 9
43⅛	36	Woolworth (2.40)	24	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
19½	14⅛	Worth P & M	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
		Worth P&M pf B	2	58	57	58	Nov 30
46	35	Worth cv pr pf (4½)	7	37	35½	37	Feb 8
34⅛	30	Worth pr pf (4½)	2	30	30	30	Feb 7
66	62	Wrigley Jr (3a)	3	66	66	66	
		Y—Z					
27¼	20¾	Yale & Towne (.60a)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅜
15⅛	8⅝	Yellow Truck & C	86	14	13½	13⅞	
18⅞	13⅛	Young Sp & W	6	16⅜	15½	16⅜	Feb 8
43⅜	31⅝	Youngs S & T (3¼g)	43	36⅞	35⅛	36	+ ⅜
75	73	Youngs S&T pf (5½)	1	73	73	73	Jan 29
22½	15	Youngs S Door (¼e)	14	17½	17	17	+ ⅛
17½	12	Zenith Radio	12	13⅜	13½	13½	+ ⅜
3⅝	2¾	Zonite Products	16	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) 1937 dividend, plus extra; (e) paid this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid in 1937; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid this year; (ww) with warrant; (xw) without warrant; (d) 1-25 share of $3 pf stock; (b) 1-10 share of $2 preference stock.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Corporation Earnings

Annual†

	1937 Net	1936 Net	Net per Com Sh 1937	Net per Com Sh 1936
Alabama Power Co	¶$3,886,340	$3,633,615	‡$10.88	‡$9.90
Allen Industries, Inc	362,268	735,795	1.42	2.97
Alton RR	¶*1,010,514	*944,792	....	....
Altorfer Bros Co	247,882	487,352	1.00	2.06
Am Brake Shoe & Fdy Co	3,426,799	2,363,468	4.03	2.97
Am Chicle Co	3,661,212	3,089,721	8.37	7.03
Am Inv Co of Ill	675,059	383,101	....	....
Am Seal-Kap Corp	46,636	62,875	.34	.45
Am Steel Foundries	3,617,761	2,953,426	2.88	2.85
Cabot Mfg Co	*129,732	147,222	....	7.36
Cen Illinois Pub Serv Co	1,518,688	1,542,506	§6.33	§6.41
Chain Belt Co	743,834	630,890	2.14	‖1.82
Chicago Flexible Shaft Co	1,149,947	1,175,179	6.39	6.53
Chi, Ind & Louis Ry	¶*1,549,681	*932,194	....	....
Chi, St P Minn & O Ry	¶2,612,094	*2,023,333	....	....
Cinn & Sub Bell Tel Co	2,455,186	2,282,390	4.47	4.18
Commercial Credit Co	14,016,103	12,151,582	7.32	6.16
Conn Power Co	1,782,159	1,741,418	2.60	2.63
Consol Steel Corp Ltd	435,593	425,650	.77	.75
Eastern S S Lines, Inc	*610,521	665,266	....	1.56
Eastern Util Associates	¶1,697,372	1,855,818	2.48	2.71
Eddy Paper Corp	649,937	428,257	3.65	2.41
Engineers Pub Serv Co	¶2,741,671	2,537,801	.22	.11
Exeter Oil Co Ltd	98,489	*35,799	2.12	....
Fanny Farmer Cy Shps Inc	803,936	586,484	2.06	1.50
Flintkote Co	1,005,423	1,171,034	1.50	1.78
Gen Candy Corp	185,069	274,795	1.37	2.33
Gen Railway Signal Co	645,150	194,109	1.58	.17
Georgia Power Co	¶4,974,335	5,050,792	‡9.91	‡10.07
Goodyr T & R Co (Can)	1,364,347	1,516,344	4.14	4.73
Hazeltine Corp	549,293	358,909	3.14	2.05
Household Finance Corp	6,845,155	5,639,785	♭6.29	7.32
Jewel Tea Co	1,462,390	1,794,101	5.22	6.41
Key Co	124,425	76,043	1.04	.72
Kresge (S S) Co	10,712,513	11,042,139	1.95	1.99
Leath & Co	230,580	222,899	1.13	1.14
Lehigh Valley RR	¶*898,553	1,322,825	....	1.09
Lone Star Gas Corp	6,820,788	6,192,632	1.14	1.02
Lorillard (P) Co	♮2,278,034	3,517,850	.85	1.51
Lunkenheimer Co	774,743	568,550	3.70	2.07
Massey Harris Co Ltd	1,043,738	*58,413	....	....
McGraw-Hill Pub Co	1,105,200	954,800	1.84	1.65
Missouri-Portland Cem Co	405,675	460,018	1.44	1.66
Mohawk Carp Mills Inc	**1,282,084	1,336,305	2.35	2.43
Monarch Mach Tool Co	457,670	270,141	3.08	2.35
N Y Merchandise Co	506,065	504,900	1.73	1.73
Pa Wat & Pow Co	2,257,110	2,177,940	5.00	4.82
Peoples Gas Lt & Coke Co	2,612,142	2,151,197	3.93	3.24
Powdreel & Alexander Inc	*92,808	287,500	....	1.03
Puget Sound Pw & L Co	¶1,771,667	1,662,600	‡4.63	‡4.31
Roosevelt Field Inc	979	*3,262	....	....
Scotten Dillon Co	456,257	560,586	1.52	1.86
So Colo Power Co	¶262,436	256,530	‡6.17	‡6.00
Standard Brands, Inc	9,867,648	14,541,161	.71	1.11
Stearns (Frederick) & Co	416,203	381,263	2.50	2.28
Superior Steel Corp	239,526	454,943	2.11	3.98
Tennessee El Pow Co	¶2,601,259	2,300,391	‡10.98	‡9.53
Transue&Williams St Fg Cp	90,195	68,621	.67	.50
Union Twist Drill Co	1,122,802	529,876	5.63	2.51
U S Realty & Imp Co	*460,152	*335,633	....	....
Va El & Pow Co	¶3,394,516	3,153,566	‡17.38	‡16.15
Wahl Co	47,945	91,447	‡4.14	‡7.89

*Deficit. †For 12 months ended Dec. 31. ‡On preferred stock. ¶Preliminary. §On combined preferred stock. ‖Adjusted for 3-for-1 split. ‡On Class A stock. ♭Based on new capitalization. ♮After $1,039,280 flood loss. **After inventory adjustment of $838,837.

Business and Industry •

Administration Seen Ready to Aid Little Business to Borrow

• Commerce and Finance

Gay Says No One Selected for New Exchange Position

NEW YORK (AP)—The name of O. Max Gardner for the proposed salaried presidency of the New York Stock Exchange was tossed into the exchange's reorganization proceedings and caused a stir within its inner councils.

Charles R. Gay, the present president, was prompted to address a letter to the exchange's membership asserting "reports as to the selection of anyone can have no basis in fact," since the proposed amendments to the exchange's constitution had not yet been adopted, nor the new board of governors chosen.

He said it was "unfortunate that any reports should be circulated at this time."

Former Governor

Mr. Gardner, former Governor of North Carolina, who is now practicing law in Washington, has been strongly urged for the new stock exchange postion by certain interests within the exchange, so strongly as to lead to a published report that his selection was assured.

Commenting from Washington, Mr. Gardner said the post had not been offered him, that he was not and had not at any time been a candidate for it.

The proposed post of paid presidency, which has been urged by SEC Chairman Douglas, was recently approved in principle by the governing board, when it selected a committee to draft amendments to the constitution providing for it, as well as other changes in administration.

The amendments are expected to be submitted to the membership in about two weeks, and an additional two weeks permitted for voting on them. While most stock exchange circles have expected they would be adopted, there is known to be considerable opposition.

Nominations Due April 11

At present, the exchange selects its chief from among its members, and he serves without compensation. The new salaried post, which has been called "Czar of Wall Street," is expected to carry a salary of from $50,000 to $75,000 a year. Mr. Gay has announced he will not be a candidate when his term expires May 9. If the proposed post is created, the "Czar" is expected to take office after that date.

The official selection, however, is expected to be made by the new board of governors, nominations for which are not due until April 11.

Among those favoring a salaried presidency, including partners in some of the leading commission houses, there has been a movement to choose someone from outside the exchange, and outside Wall Street. In opposition to this, many members are said to be vigorously opposed to a "political" appointment.

Mr. Gardner has been favored by his backers on several counts, including his record as Governor of North Carolina, the fact that he is known as a friend of President Roosevelt, and of John W. Hanes, former North Carolinian, later a prominent Wall Street broker, who recently became a member of the SEC.

The name of Jesse Jones, chairman of the RFC, has also been prominently mentioned, although some exchange members doubted that he would be available.

Engineering Awards 66 P. C. Above 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the week ended Feb. 8 totaled $54,831,000, a drop of 23 per cent from the previous week's volume, and an increase of 66 per cent over the corresponding period of 1937, the "Engineering News-Record" reported.

Private construction increased 42 per cent over the previous week and 152 per cent over the 1937 period, mainly as a result of a considerable gain in commercial building awards.

The awards compared as follows:

	Last Week	Year Ago
Private	$30,556,000	$12,091,000
Federal	5,600,000	1,414,000
State-Municipal	18,675,000	19,505,000
Total	$54,831,000	$33,010,000

Commercial building awards reached the highest total since 1932 on appearance of 12 projects totaling $9,500,000.

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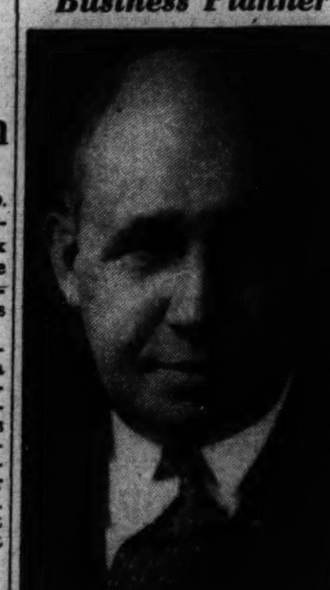

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Donald Richberg

Formerly Head of the National Recovery Administration

Over-the-Counter Regulatory Bill Is Vigorously Opposed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee is expected to vote next week on the Maloney Bill, which provides for Securities Comi mission regulation of over-the-counter dealings in unlisted securities.

The proposal has provoked strenuous opposition from over-the-counter dealers, specialists in public securities and some state and municipal officials.

Charles E. Weigold, a partner in the New York firm of Roosevelt and Weigold, Inc., told the committee at its final session the proposed legislation, offered by Senator Maloney (D-Conn.), would give the SEC "virtual control" over municipal financing.

By giving the SEC, "blanket authority" to devise regulations, it could conceivably interefere with "thousands of transactions" in public securities, he said.

Three other witnesses also expressed a hope that municipal securities would be excluded from the bill. They were David Wood ,a New York municipal law specialist, Charles McNear, Chicago; and Francis H. Lindley, assistant city attorney of Los Angeles.

In addition, Chairman Wagner (D-N. Y.), read a letter from Morris E. Tremaine, New York State Comptroller, opposing the legislation.

Lancashire Cotton Firm Makes Record Profit During 1937

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—What is claimed to be the largest firm of cotton spinners in the world, the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, has returned for 1937 a profit of £604,870, the highest since its formation in 1929.

In 1929-30 the Corporation had a loss of £162,368, followed by losses of £340,391, £382,795, and £69,776 in successive years.

A profit of £30,179 was recorded in 1933-34, since followed by profits of £51,067 (1934-35), and £122,533 (1935-36).

The Cotton Corporation was formed to rationalize part of the Lancashire cotton spinning trade by amalgamating a large number of spinning and weaving companies, mainly in the medium and coarse sections of the industry. More than half of about 150 mills acquired were eventually scrapped.

A year ago a drastic reorganization scheme was approved, under which accumulated losses were written off, share capital written down, loan charges reduced, assets revalued and fresh capital provided.

Advertising Gains; Below December '36

NEW YORK (AP) — Printers' Ink general advertising index showed a gain of 4.7 per cent in December over November, when corrected for seasonal variations, but registered a decline of 3.6 per cent from December, 1936.

Newspapers and magazines, accounting for around 67 per cent of the total, showed a decline in December from the corresponding month of 1936, but the other three component parts of the index — farm papers, radio, outdoor advertising—were ahead of the 1936 month.

Preliminary report for 1937 showed a 5.5 per cent increase for the general index over 1936.

Charged With Swindling In 'Slovak Utopia' Sales

NEW YORK (AP)—Testimony that salesmen earned commissions as high as 45 per cent selling a "Slovak Utopia" on Long Island to cripples, charwomen, and low-paid factory hands was given in the trial of Slovak Manor, Inc., and 12 individual and other corporate defendants charged with grand larceny and conspiracy.

John C. Dvorscak of Hazelton, Pa., in 1930 a salesman for the company, testified he knew one salesman who received that commission and others who drew from 20 to 30 per cent.

Mr. Dvorscak said groups of Slovaks from several states were taken to the projected development at Deer Park, Long Island, given sandwiches and liquor, and then spoken to by a "very sentimental speaker" who promised them churches and schools, their own Slovakian police force and judges, and "no Jews or Italians."

The State charges the manor, its former head, Mrs. Ethel Smolens, and other defendants swindled 1,500 gullible Slovaks out of $2,000,000.

Richberg Strikes At Opponents Of Large Enterprises

WASHINGTON (AP)—Donald R. Richberg, one of President Roosevelt's business advisers, proposed that a Bureau of Industrial Economics be established in the Commerce Department to develop industrial planning and "self-disciplined competition."

The former NRA administrator made it clear he did not want to see "the Blue Eagle floating again." But he said "most people possessed of any reasoning power should be able to agree that we need somewhere, somehow to develop reliable and adequate controls of what is quite evidently today a dangerously irresponsible economic system."

Decries Fears of Bigness

Mr. Richberg, addressing a meeting of Washington trade association officials, also struck sharply at what he called the desire of some persons to break up large industrial concerns. This emphasized the conflict of opinion between him and Robert H. Jackson, assistant attorney general and "anti-monopoly" crusader.

Mr. Richberg said there were two "major oppositions" to better cooperation between business and government.

"First, there is the reactionary group, which usually calls itself 'progressive,' but which is so afraid of big business and so fearful of human ability to cope with big problems that its first reforming instinct is to break up all large enterprises in the vain hope of restoring the self-regulating economy of a multitude of small businesses."

He named as the second major opposition "a great variety of pressure groups of business men constantly seeking to get special legislation to protect them against a competition which is injurious to them, but may be entirely in the public interest."

Hits Attack on Chains

He described as a "shocking example" of this sort of legislation the "indiscriminate legislative attacks" upon chain stores. Millions of customers, he said, testified to these stores' service to consumers.

"We are enjoying in this country an infinite variety of useful products and services made possible only thorugh mass production by huge enterprises, of which automobiles are a conspicuous example," he continued.

"Yet masses of people applaud so-called anti-monopoly drives which are not attacks on monopoly at all, but simply attacks on big business.

"Having organized ourselves into the ability to produce the highest standards of living for the greatest number of people ever known in the history of the world, we are now urged to follow the leadership of men who would smash this system, instead of trying to improve its service to the common good."

French Bank Shows Gold Loss of Over 3 Billion Francs

PARIS, Feb. 10 (AP)—The weekly statement of the Bank of France as of Feb. 5 showed a loss of more than 3,000,000,000 francs ($96,000,000) in gold, cutting the reserve from 58,933,000,000 francs (about $1,885,856,000) to 55,806,000,000 (about $1,785,792,000).

Finance ministry officials said gold had been transferred to the Stabilization Fund for defense of the franc against recent selling attacks. This accorded with a statement of Feb. 8 by Finance Minister Paul Marchandeau.

M. Marchandeau said the fund would be reinforced by "certain sums recently taken from it"—presumably part of the 3,200,000,000 francs (about $102,400,000) returned to the Bank of France from the fund last November.

The withdrawal of the gold brought bitter criticism from Paul Reynaud, a member of the Tardieu and Laval cabinets, who told a luncheon meeting of conservatives that reserves are now below "the security level" necessary for national defense.

M. Reynaud said that at the end of 1931 France possessed 6,000 tons of gold.

"This stock has fallen to 2,407 tons after the withdrawal of 134 tons announced today," he declared, "although (former Premier) Blum in September of 1936 fixed the minimum required for our security at 50,000,000,000 pre-devaluation francs or 3,275 tons."

Cord Corporation Reports Net Loss; To Change Name

CHICAGO (AP)—Cord Corporation and subsidiaries reported consolidated net loss for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30 of $340,556, compared with net profit of $306,691 the previous year.

The report disclosed that directors at a recent special meeting voted to recommend a change in the corporation's name. They also decided to submit to shareholders at the annual meeting Feb. 11 a plan to reduce the authorized capital stock from $50,000,000, consisting of 10,000,000 shares of $5 par value, to $3,000,000 or 3,000,000 shares of $1 par. If this program is completed the company would be able to trasfer $8,986,800 from the capital account to the paid-in surplus account.

Paper Exports Increase

WASHINGTON—Exports of paper and paper manufactures from the United States reached a total value of $1,038,199 during 1937, the Department of Commerce reports. This sum represents an increase of 34 per cent over the preceding year, and is the highest amount recorded since 1929, when exports of paper and manufactures were valued at $37,189,486. With $22,967,498 representing the value of exports of paper base stocks added to the paper total the value for the group exceeds the corresponding total for 1929 by $11,807,900 or 28 per cent, the highest for any year since 1920.

Unit and Branch Banking Both Show Defects and Advantages

(This is the second installment, in abbreviated form, of a radio debate broadcast on February 2 by WNYC (New York City) under the sponsorship of the public affairs committee of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, as the first of a series of nine on various banking problems. Mr. C. B. Axford, favoring the unit bankers, is editor of the daily "American Banker." Mr. Fleming, favoring the branch bankers, is our Wall Street correspondent.)

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Axford: When the big bank cracks down from a far-away money center, there is no local public opinion to stay its hand. The branch banker often must be and is ruthless. As long as credit control and collection is in the hands of the local banker, local public opinion prevents him from forgetting the human element.

Fleming: . . . The branch bankers have a pretty plausible alibi for being hard-boiled. They say it is better—more humane perhaps—not to lend a man money in the first place (when he should not get it) than to go easy on collections later on when the loan may be frozen.

Another thing. It seems to be conceded even among some unit bankers that when a branch bank comes into a community, it raises the standards of granting credit. This may mean that it makes it harder for poor risks to borrow money. But this is not quite the point, since the first test of a banking system is the security it gives depositors. And branch banking competition, at least by this admission, helps to increase this depositor security when it enters a town. . . .

Unit Banker at Disadvantage

Perhaps the local banker knows his local problems best. But for one thing he is very likely to be located in a one-business community. It may be farming, shoe-manufacturing, or mining. Insofar as his portfolio consists of local commercial loans, it is bound to be one-sided. This lack of diversification has contributed to the failure of the merely city-wide branch banking systems we already discussed. But a bank with many scattered branches can diversify. Through its different branches it may be serving many kinds of business at one time. . . .

Another thing. One of the great worries of bankers in recent years has been the obsolescence of the commercial loan and the shift of bankers from short-time mercantile loans to investment portfolios. The old-fashioned banker loaned to borrowers on 30-, 60-, and 90-day notes. The modern banker can't find enough such borrowers, and so he buys bonds. Sixty per cent of the average bank's holdings today are in bonds. And right here the small unit banker in the small town is at an acute disadvantage compared with a large branch bank. He has not the facilities to judge investments which a head office staff can provide. What superior knowledge he has of local trade conditions is here of no use to him at all.

Axford: Weren't a lot of our country banks' troubles due to the bonds which city banks then in the securities business sold them before 1929? What you say about country banks and bonds and diversification is not as true as it used to be. Our unit bankers have learned a lot since 1930. . . .

The English System

I view with alarm . . . any step that lets down the bars to the advance of the banking monopoly idea. I certainly feel that branch banking holds a potential danger to a democracy and a republic such as ours. When the dictators of Germany and Italy took over the governments in those countries, they found the branch banking systems the means whereby they could extend their control to every line of business. . . .

Fleming: Nobody could view socialist, dictatorial, and centralizing tendencies in government with more distaste than myself, but I do not see them in branch banking. England is no dictatorship but it is a branch bank country. So is Canada. . . . These branch banks would not stem from New York. They would not add support to the supposed octopus of Wall Street. The Wall Street banks . . . are remarkably cool to the branch banking idea.

Axford: Yes, they know how strong the drive in Great Britain is to socialize the perfectly centralized British banking system even as has been done in New Zealand.

Fleming: I should say that the danger to our banking system is not one of socialism but of vested interests. . . . The unit bankers seem to be trying to stop the clock and stem the tide by political means, blocking the growth of branch banking. . . . That seems to me to mean they are trying to make themselves a vested interest.

I should say they give themselves away when they say in one breath that the branch bankers will not give small localities adequate service, and in the next breath hope they will not be allowed to try it.

In short, . . . lift off the laws limiting branch banking . . . and let the best man win.

Turning Back the Clock

Axford: . . . Aren't the branch bankers trying to turn back the clock to a hundred years ago when we decided in this country not to foster the same sort of banking concentration which the Canadian and British did? I would rather try to make our own system of home rule in banking work for a while more than to substitute the thing which has come to England by the mergers and banking concentration which they have had during the past 50 years. Do you know that even the British get a little scared by the way that the banking power was being concentrated, and parliament passed a law requiring that all future mergers must have Government approval, and there have been few mergers since?

Fleming: . . . It seems to me that banking should be a profession like other professions. . . .

Axford: I agree on the profession idea. But do you think that the legal or medical profession would be better off if they were the hired men of some branch system?

Fleming: Our economic system breaks down periodically; and nobody seems to have found a way to keep it from doing so. If banking becomes more of a profession, however, and less of a free-wheeling speculation, the banking system might be spared participation in this break-down. . . . In Britain and Canada, as I cited, the banking system held together while the rest of the economic system was pulling apart. Branch banking seems one way of enabling it to do so in this country as well.

Axford: We are on our way in this country to a professional banking class. The A. I. B. is certainly our approach. And I want to suggest that we may be able to develop an even higher standard since we will be working with local men who own their own local businesses rather than branch managers and sub-executives. . . .

Your Income Tax

This is the sixteenth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the Federal income tax.

Capital Gains and Losses

Section 117 of the Revenue Act of 1936 deals with the manner or method of taking into account in computing net income gains and losses resulting from the sale or exchange of capital assets as computed and recognized under Sections 111, 112, and 113.

Section 117 (a) provides that in the case of a taxpayer other than a corporation only the following percentages of the gain or loss recognized upon the sale or exchange of a capital asset shall be taken into account in computing net income; 100 per cent if the capital asset has been held for not more than one year; 80 per cent if the capital asset has been held for more than one year but not for more than two years; 60 per cent if the capital asset has been held for more than two years but not for more than five years; 40 per cent if the capital asset has been held for more than five years but not for more than 10 years; 30 per cent if the capital asset has been held for more than 10 years.

Section 117 (b) defines capital assets as property held by the taxpayer (whether or not connected with his trade or business), expressly excluding therefrom stock in trade of the taxpayer or other property of a kind which would properly be included in the inventory of the taxpayer if on hand at the close of the taxable year, or property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of his trade or business. In this definition the length of time the asset was held by the taxpayer is disregarded.

Section 117 (c) provides the rules for determining the period for which a capital asset has been held. These provisions are in general to the effect that, where property is acquired in an exchange and the property so acquired retains the old basis on which to compute gain or loss or where property is acquired from another person and the property retains the same basis on which to compute gain or loss as it had in the hands of the person from whom it was so acquired, the period for which the property disposed of in the exchange or the period during which the property was held by such former owner is also to be included in determining the period for which the property is held for the purpose of Section 117 (a).

Section 117 (d) provides a very important limitation affecting all taxpayers (including corporations, except with respect to banks and trust companies), that is, that losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets shall be allowed only to the extent of $2,000 plus the gains from such sales or exchanges.

Section 117 (e) provides that gains or losses from "short sales" of property, and gains or losses attributable to the failure to exercise privileges or options to buy or sell property, shall be considered as gains or losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets. In the former the percentage of the gain or loss to be taken into account shall be computed according to the period for which the property delivered was held. In the latter the gains or losses shall be considered as arising from sales or exchanges of capital assets held for one year or less.

Section 117 (f) provides that amounts received upon the retirement of corporate bonds and similar evidences of corporate indebtedness, with interest coupons or in registered form, shall be considered as amounts received in exchange therefor, thus giving to any gain or loss thereby resulting to the holder the status of capital gain or loss, as the case may be.

Petroleum Corp. 1937 Net $1.28 Share; 90c in 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—The Petroleum Corporation of America, an investment unit, reported for 1937 net income of $2,538,520, exclusive of profit from security transactions. It was equal to $1.28 a share on the capital stock and compared with profit of $1,810,326, equal to 90 cents a share, in 1936.

Security transactions, it was reported, resulted in an increase of $538,671 in profit on realization of investments. A reserve of $200,000 was set up out of surplus to apply against changes in valuations of security holdings.

Net asset value was given as $14.56 a share on outstanding stock compared with $23.94 at the end of 1936. The company bought 17,900 of its shares last year at an average cost of $10.88 a share.

Loans Virtually Promised by U.S. To Small Business

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Administration has extended a virtual promise to help small businessmen borrow money.

Although details were withheld pending further study, Chairman Jesse H. Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was reported ready to disclose the loan arrangements within a week or 10 days.

His intention was made known Wednesday by Secretary of Commerce Roper, who was host to a thousand small businessmen at last week's turbulent conference.

Several Methods Weighed

Speculation on the proposal ranged from mere continuation of RFC lending to elaborate systems of new federal credit agencies and federal insurance of private loans to business.

Usually well informed officials said they "guessed" the Administration was not ready to do anything more drastic than to extend and possibly liberalize the type of lending which the RFC has been doing for more than three years.

Under the RFC program, industrial loan authorizations totaled about $190,000,000, of which about $109,000,000 was actually loaned. This set-up, however, was described as over-cautious by the small business delegates, who suggested either federal insurance or direct loans from another agency.

The insurance idea was urged today by Senator Claude Pepper (D-Fla), who introduced a bill to authorize the RFC to do the insuring.

Guarantee Proposed

His proposal would permit the RFC to guarantee bank loans to businessmen up to $100,000 for five years, provided the loan were backed by real estate or other property worth 125 per cent of the amount of the loan.

The banks would be permitted to charge a maximum of 6 per cent interest plus a maximum of 1 per cent service charge, and the RFC would collect an insurance premium of one-half to 1 per cent.

Representative Kopplemann (D-Conn) is sponsoring a bill to create a Federal Intermediate Credit Corporation which could discount business loans or lend money directly to businesses unable to obtain private financing.

Senator Burke (D-Neb), discussing the Pepper bill, raised the question of whether the total interest and service charges were in excess of what small business men now have to pay for loans.

Senator Pepper said he would agree to a reduction in the interest rate if it were demonstrated that capital could be attracted by the change.

Congress Urged To Give Bankers More Time on Loans

WASHINGTON (AP)—J. F. T. O'Connor, retiring Comptroller of the Currency, urged Congress to give bank executives another year to repay pre-1933 debts to their institutions.

The Banking Act of 1933 prohibited loans by banks belonging to the Federal Reserve System to their officers, but gave them two years to liquidate existing indebtedness. This deadline was extended in 1935 until June 16, 1938.

Mr. O'Connor said in his annual report that the bankers had made a sincere effort to pay up and since 1933 have reduced direct obligations 69.83 per cent and indirect obligations by 62.11 per cent. On June 30, 1937, they still owed $93,743,000 directly and $43,487,000 indirectly.

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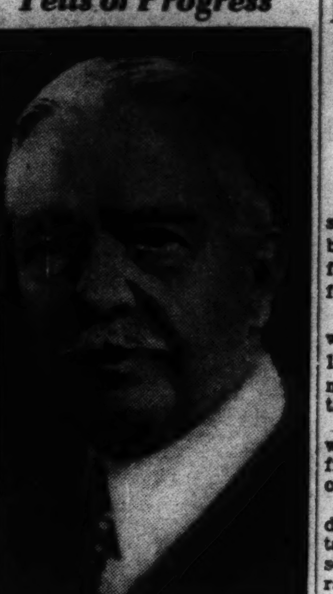

Associated Press

Thomas A. Buckner

Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York Life Insurance Company

Rise of $26,000,000 In New Insurance By New York Life in '37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A total of over $191,000,000 was paid to policyholders and beneficiaries during 1937 by the New York Life Insurance Company, bringing the total of such payments for the last 10 years to over $2,000,000,000, according to Thomas A. Buckner, chairman of the board.

New life insurance issued during the year amounted to $477,000,000, an increase of $26,000,000 over 1936. Insurance in force on December 31, 1937, aggregated $6,770,000,000, a gain $109,000,000 over the close of 1936.

Assets on December 31, 1937, amounted to $2,520,000,000, which represents an increase of $116,000,000 during the year. Included in the assets are United States Government, direct, or fully guaranteed bonds amounting to $512,000,000.

State, county and municipal bonds amounted to more than $254,000,000, a gain of over $26,000,000 as compared with the close of 1936. Canadian bonds aggregated $59,000,000, and the total amount of railroad, public utility, industrial and other bonds was $576,000,000.

First mortgages on city properties aggregated $405,000,000, or 16 per cent of all the assets, and policy loans of $355,000,000 were 14 per cent of the total.

Included in the liabilities is a Special Investment Reserve of $40,000,000, and a reserve for dividends payable to policyholders in 1938 amounting to $39,900,000. Surplus funds reserved for general contingencies amounted to $124,000,000.

Local Classified

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS—Christian Scientist, young only; experienced; boy 5 and girl 7; city; good salary. Pillsbury Agency, 507 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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LOVING and quiet home for rest and study; attention if desired. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 N. 5th St., New Hyde Park, Long Island, New York.

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FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
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MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J.—Beautiful N. Y. Suburb—Sacrifice for $12,500, modern home, excellent condition, 11 rooms, tiled kitchen, 2 tiled bathrooms, oil burner, Frigidaire, garage. Address A. C. Ruprecht (owner), Mountain Lakes, New Jersey.

SCARSDALE—Invest soundly in remarkable values! Finely built home, 9 large rooms, 4 baths, 2-car garage, landscaped plot. $19,000.
NASH AND BOGART
26 E. Parkway. Telephone 930. Scarsdale, N. Y

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Desirable home; 7 rooms, 2 baths, 2 car garage; nice neighborhood; convenient location; $11,000; will consider trade for smaller house. MRS. CHARLES KNIGHT, 52 Longvieu Ave.

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JAMAICA, N. Y.—Front room, opposite bath, private home; garage; exclusive Jamaica Estates; near subway; references exchanged. Jam. 6-7031.

N. Y. C., Broadway (86th St.)—Outside corner room (15x22), adjoining bath; beautiful atmosphere; private home; meals optional. Tel. ENdicott 2-4738.

N. Y. C., 601 W. 115th St. (Apt. 31)—Front room, two exposures, private home, all transits, reasonable. UN 4-0505.

N. Y. C., West 96th St.—Exceptional sunny room, elevator apt.; lady; $7.00; single $5.00. Tel. Riverside 9-8464.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

LADY convalescent desires board and room in quiet home in Brookline; moderate price. Write Box V-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Young woman (colored), desires part time housework; capable, honest, reliable, references. Clara McKinney, 299 Jefferson Avenue.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A reliable young woman desires position as nurse, companion, housekeeper, any position of trust; references. Stone 2968-J. G. METCALFE, 71 So. Union St.

STENOGRAPHER, dictaphone (own equipment), 10 years diversified training, experienced manuscripts, plays, etc.; dependable. Muriel Muir, Wisconsin 7-3193, N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

EXPERIENCED soloist wanted for Christian Science church in Greater New York; must be member of The Mother Church or Branch Church. Write Box T-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ELOIE B. MANTIA—Teacher of fundamental voice training; beginners or professionals; light opera and concert experience. Tel. for appointment, CI. 6-0430, Studio, 11 W. 48th St., N.Y.C

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WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wisconsin 7-7860.

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4400. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

Hearings on Rail Rate Rise Before ICC Now Closed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission probably will decide the railroads' demand for higher rates about March 1, informed observers predicted.

The roads contended, in hearings which closed Wednesday, that only a 15 per cent raise in freight rates to meet increased costs would solve their financial problems.

Against this claim the commission weighed scores of counter-proposals from farmers, manufacturers and others who ship by rail.

After a decision is reached, President Roosevelt will begin round-table discussions with trainmen seeking to solve the riddle of why railroads are often in debt.

Here are some solutions for railroad ills offered during the I. C. C. hearings:

California farm bureau federation: "Permanent relief will come only through the abandonment of unprofitable lines, co-ordination of service, consolidation, elimination of wasteful and circuitous hauls, reorganization of financial structures."

Benjamin C. March, secretary of the people's lobby: The entire transportation system—rail, highway, inland waterways and coast-wise shipping should be included in one system.

Luther Walter, co-trustee of the Chicago Great Western: Each carrier should be allowed to keep 5 per cent of the increased freight revenue, the remainder going into a pool. Money in the pool would be distributed to railroads earning less than 4 per cent on their valuation.

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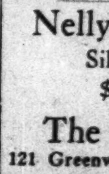

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SEE PAGE 15

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

FHLB Home Loans In 1937 21.8 P. C. Above Year 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Savings and loan associations in the United States made home mortgage loans totaling $764,489,000 during 1937, a 21.8 per cent increase over the $627,-623,000 in 1936, according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Of the 1937 lending, $209,851,000 went for new construction, $267,509,-000 for the purchase of homes, $161,-393,000 went into refinancing of existing mortgages, $49,435,000 was reported for reconditioning of residential dwellings, and the balance, $76,301,000, was for other loan purposes.

State-chartered member associations of the Federal Home Loan Bank System made loans aggregating $338,174,000; Federal savings and loan associations reported loans amounting to $307,278,000; and active state-chartered associations which are not members of the System had loans totaling $119,037,000.

New lending held up well in the latter part of 1937 despite the drop in home building, it is shown by the report of the board. Figures as announced were compiled by the board's division of research and statistics and were based upon the lending activities of all active associations in the entire country. Those associations which are inactive for any reason were not included in the survey.

Mortgage lending by active associations, both state-chartered and Federal, by Federal Home Loan Bank districts during 1937, was as follows:

Boston (New England States)—$77,422,-000.

New York (New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands)—$58,-754,000.

Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania, Delaware and West Virginia)—$42,525,000.

Winston-Salem (Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Albama and Florida)—$101,143,000.

Cincinnati (Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio)—$125,316,000.

Indianapolis (Michigan and Indiana)—$40,093,000.

Chicago (Illinois and Wisconsin)—$76,-508,000.

Des Moines (Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota and South Dakota)—$48,-279,000.

Little Rock (Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and New Mexico)—$46,-667,000.

Topeka (Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma)—$45,638,000.

Portland (Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Oregon, Washington and Alaska)—$35,191,000.

Los Angeles (Nevada, California, Arizona and Hawaii)—$66,553,000.

N. Y. Retail Sales Under a Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Department and apparel store sales in the New York Federal Reserve district showed declines from the previous year for the week ended Feb. 5 and for the four weeks ended Feb. 5, it was reported in a survey by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Department stores in New York and Brooklyn experienced a decline of 1.9 per cent for the week and of 3.3 per cent for the four-week period. Sales of apparel stores were off 6.9 per cent for the week and down 5.9 per cent for the four weeks.

In Buffalo department store volume declined 2.4 per cent for the week and 6.1 per cent for the four weeks. In Rochester the decline for the week was 9.2 per cent with no change reported for the four weeks.

Union Trust Co. Stock Up $700 Share in Week

PITTSBURGH (AP)—While investors have been watching fluctuations of a few dollars a share in their stocks, the price of Pittsburgh's bluest blue chip, the Union Trut Company, has quietly climbed up $700 a share within a week.

Prospective buyers who were bidding $5,800 a share now are offering $6,500.

The Union Trust was established by the late Andrew W. Mellon. It sold at a record high of $21,500 a share in 1929, fell to a low of $4,000 in 1932.

Last year the bank's estimated earnings were $440 a share on its 15,000 outstanding shares of stock, it paid dividends of $206.

Financial Briefs

Twelve products, developed largely during the past 10 years, accounted for about 40 per cent of the total sales volume of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., in 1937, according to Lammot du Pont, president. "The 12 groups of products," said Mr. du Pont, "with the year of introduction shown in each case for those not in production at the start of the 10-year period, in 1928, are as follows: 'Duco' lacquer; 'Dulux' enamel (starting in 1930); neoprene chloroprene rubber (1932); synthetic camphor (1933); 'Ponsol' dyes; anhydrous ammonia; synthetic methanol; synthetic urea (1935); titanium pigments (1931); viscose rayon; 'Acele' acetate rayon (1929); 'Cellophane' cellulose film."

Purchases made by the railroads in connection with the maintenance, operation and improvement of their water services aggregate $20,000,000 annually, according to Association of American Railroads.

Backed by more advertising, more general acceptance and aggressive selling, stoker sales for 1937 totaled 111,764, an increase of 18.1 per cent over 1936, according to Stoker & Air conditioner's preliminary estimate. Domestic stoker sales of 101,058 constituted an increase of 20.5 per cent over the 83,930 stokers manufacturers sold in 1936. Commercial and industrial stoker sales increased only 1.5 per cent for the year, bringing down the total stoker sales increase. The estimated output of stokers for 1937 is based upon U. S. Census Bureau monthly shipment figures and on confidential reports from manufacturers not reporting to the Bureau.

The railroads as of Dec. 1, 1937, had repaid $181,232,604 or 34 per cent of the loans which the RFC has made to them.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
10	3⅜s '43-40 June	106	105.30	105.30
1	3⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.30	106.30	106.30
3	3¼s '41	107.9	107.9	107.9
5	3⅜s '47-43	108.1	108	108.1
3	3¼s '45-43	107.18	107.18	107.18
4	3¼s '46-44	107.16	107.16	107.16
3	4s '54-44	112.23	112.21	112.23
6	2¾s '47-45	104.5	104.4	104.5
25	2½s '45	103.3	103.3	103.3
1	3s '48-46	105.17	105.17	105.17
5	4¼s '52-47	117.11	117.8	117.11
6	2¾s '51-48	102.10	102.7	102.10
3	2½s '53-49	99.31	99.31	99.31
3	2¾s '54-51	101.14	101.14	101.14
2	3s '55-51	104.13	104.13	104.13
2	2⅞s '60-55	102.9	102.7	102.9
1	2⅞s '60-55 reg	102.3	102.3	102.3
2	2¾s '59-56	101.5	101.4	101.4

Federal Farm Mortgage

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	3s '47-42	104.2	104.2	104.2
3	2¾s '47-42	102.24	102.24	102.24
34	3s '49-44	103.29	103.26	103.29

Home Owners' Loan

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	2¾s '49-39	101.29	101.26	101.29
2	2¼s '44-42	101.22	101.18	101.22
3	3s '52-44	103.29	103.29	103.29

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	Adams Exp 4¼s '46 st	101	101	101
14	Alleghany 5s '50 st	33½	30½	33½
5	Allegh Val 4s '42	107	107	107
18	Allis Chalm 4s '52	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8	Am & For P5s 2030	49½	49½	49½
6	Am Ice 5s '53	95	95	95
3	AmIGChem 5½s '49	104	104	104
2	Am T&T 5½s '43	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
6	Am T&T 3¼s '66	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
28	Am Tel & T 3¼s '61	104⅛	101	101
2	Am W W & E 6s '75	93½	93⅜	93½
16	AnacondaCop 4½s '50	104⅛	104	104
3	Ann Arbor 4s '95	40	39⅞	40
10	Arm Del 4s '57	91	90¾	90¾
18	Arm Del 4s '55	90⅝	89⅞	90⅝
20	AT&SF 4s '95	109	108½	109
8	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	103	102⅝	102⅝
1	AT&SF 4s 1905 55	99½	99⅛	99½
5	AT&SF 4s '60	100	100	100
15	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	104¾	104⅛	104½
2	AT&SF T Sh 4s '58	109	109	109
1	ACL clt 4s '52	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
2	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	24	24	24
30	B&O rfg 6s '95	35¼	33¾	35
24	B&O 1st 5s '48	69⅝	69	69⅝
35	B&O rfg 5s '95	32¾	31⅝	32¾
44	B&O 5s '96F	32¼	30	32¼
9	B&O 5s 2000D	31¼	29⅝	31¼
64	B&O cv 4½s '60	27½	25½	26¾
6	B&O 4s '48	66	65¾	66
8	B&O4sPLE&WV '41	53	52⅞	53
10	B&O 5s S W '50	41	40	41
1	Bell TPa 5s '48B	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
7	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102	101¾	101¾
27	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	95	94⅝	94⅞
49	Beth Stl 3½s '52	87¼	86⅞	87
3	Bost&Me 5s '67	44½	43¾	44½
1	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ '61	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
2	Bost&Me 5s '55	45	44½	45
3	Bkly City RR 5s '41	40	40	40
7	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	104¼	103¾	103¾
48	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	53⅝	53	53⅛
1	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	102	102	102
13	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107½	107½	107½
5	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	91	91	91
27	Buf R&P 4½s '57	35¼	34½	35¼
7	Bush Term 5s '55	39	38½	39
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114¾	114¾	114¾
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115½	115½	115½
12	Can Pac 5s '54	101½	101½	101½
2	Can Pac 4½s '60	96½	96	96½
26	Can Pac 4s perp	86⅝	86⅛	86¼
12	Can Pac 5s '54	101½	101⅛	101½
7	Can Pac 4½s '60	96½	96	96½
26	Can Pac 4s perp	86⅛	86⅛	86¼
11	Caro C & O 6s '52	102	101⅝	102
4	Caro C & C 5s '38	99¼	98⅜	98⅜
2	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	71	70½	70½
1	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	11	11	11
2	Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	98½	98⅝	98½
1	Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	104	104	104
30	Cen Pac 5s '60	65¼	63	65
20	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	90⅝	90¼	90⅝
14	Certain-td 5½s '48	62	59¾	62
1	C&Ohio cn 5s '39	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
6	C&O 4½s '92	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
25	C&O 3½s '96 D	96	96	96
7	C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	96	96	96
10	Chi&Alton 3s '49	22¼	22¼	22¼
38	CB&Q rfg 5s '71	102⅛	101¾	102
25	CB&Q 4½s '77	97¾	97½	97½
7	CB&Q gen 4s '58	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
7	CB&QQQ 4s Ill '49	107	106¾	107
7	CB&Q 3½s '49	103	103	103
5	Chi&E Ill 5s '51	16	16	16
39	Chic Gt West 4s '59	20⅜	19½	20⅜
32	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	11⅞	11¼	11¼
83	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4¼	4	4¼
7	CM&SP 4½s '89E	32	32	32
21	CM&SP gen 4s '89	30¾	29¾	30¾
7	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
16	Chi&NWcv 4¾s '49	5⅝	5¼	5½
1	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	11	11	11
1	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	11¼	11¼	11¼
18	Chi ⅞ NW 4s '87	16½	16	16½
5	Chi & N W 4s '87 st	16¼	16	16¼
1	Chi & N W 3½s '87	16	16	16
5	CRI & P 4½s 52A ct	7½	7½	7½
11	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
14	C R I & P 4s '88	18	17⅝	18
7	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	8½	8⅛	8½
3	CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
4	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
7	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	85	84	85
10	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	87⅞	87⅜	87⅞
1	Childs Co 5s '43	61	61	61
3	Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	104	104	104
1	CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	109	109	109
3	CCC&StL 4½s '77	65½	65½	65½
6	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	82⅝	82	82
2	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	94	94	94
3	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	88½	88⅛	88½
4	ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	81½	81⅛	81½
1	Col & So 4½s '80	44⅜	44⅛	44⅜
2	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	91¼	91⅛	91¼
9	Colmbia G 5s 1961	89½	89	89
2	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97¾	97⅝	97¾
5	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2	Comwlth Ed 5s '54	112	112	112
4	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	106⅝	106	106
1	Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	104	104	104
3	Con Edis 3½s '56	102½	102½	102½
28	Con Oil 3½s '51	97⅝	97⅛	97⅛
23	Consum Pow 3½s '70	103	102⅝	103
3	Consum Pow 3½s '65	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
2	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1	Crown Will 6s '51	104½	104⅛	104½
3	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	42	41	41
2	Cuba RR 7½s '46	55	55	55
1	Cuba R R 6s '46	50	50	50
32	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	54⅛	53⅞	53⅞
17	D & R G 4½s '36	15	14⅞	15
13	D & R G 4s '36	14¼	14⅛	14¼
1	D & R G West 5s '78	9	9	9
10	Det Ed 4s '65	110	110	110
4	Det Ed 3½s '66	105½	105½	105½
5	Duluth SS&A 5s '37	22	22	22
3	Elect Auto Lite 4s '42	100¼	100	100
36	Erie rfg 5s '67	18	17	17
24	Erie rfg 5s '75	18⅛	17	17⅞
7	Erie 1st 4s '96	55	54	55
20	Erie gen lien 4s '96	29½	29	29
7	Erie cv 4s '53 A	22½	22	22½
1	Erie cv 4s '53 B	22⅞	22	22⅞
6	Erie Gene 6s '57	60	60	60
6	Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	99	98⅝	98⅝
3	Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	98	98	98
4	Fla E Cst 5s '74	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
1	Fond J & G 4s '82 ct	1¾	1¾	1¾
5	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101¾	101¾	101¾
13	Gen Cable 5½s '47	99	98½	98½
5	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	103¼	103¼	103¼
14	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	50	50	50
9	Goorich 4¾s '56	96½	96¼	96½
11	Goodrich 6s '45	92½	91⅞	92½
19	GoodyrT & R 5s '57	104⅞	104	104⅞
26	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	100	98⅞	100
8	Gt Nor 5s '73	92	91	92
6	Gt Nor 4½s '76D	85½	85½	85½
3	Gt Nor 4½s '77E	85½	85½	85½
57	Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
21	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	99⅞	98⅞	99⅞
8	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	90⅝	90⅛	90⅝
2	Gulf M&N 5s '50	81	81	81
8	Gulf St Util 4s '66	102½	102¼	102¼
1	Hous OilTex 5½s '40	100	100	100
12	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	23⅛	23	23
5	Huds Co Gas 5s '49	119½	119½	119½
4	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	25	25	25
6	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	21⅛	21	21⅛
5	Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	42	40	42
10	Ill Cen 4s '55	46½	45	46
21	Ill Cen 3¾s '66	37¾	34⅝	37¾
1	Ill Cen 5s '55	52	52	52
55	IC&CL&NO 5s '63A	43½	41⅛	42⅜
14	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	40½	39⅞	40⅛
4	Ill Steel 4½s '40	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Interb R Tr 7s '32	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
16	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	49	48½	49
15	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	17¾	17⅝	17¾
4	Int Hydro El 6s '44	63½	63	63
8	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	41¼	41¼	41¼
1	Int Paper 6s '55	76½	76½	76½
8	Int Paper 5s '47	87⅞	87½	87⅞
56	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	85	84⅛	85
1	Int T&T 4½s '52	53	53	53
13	Int T&T 5s '55	56⅛	56	56⅛
1	Jones&Lgh St 4¼s '61	93½	93½	93½
1	KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	29½	29¼	29½
46	K C South 5s '50	61½	60⅛	61½
8	K C South 3s '50	69½	69	69½
6	K C Term 4s '60	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
8	Koppers Co 4s '51	102	102	102
6	Kresge Found 4s '45	100⅛	100	100
7	Kresge Found 3¼s '47	91⅛	91½	91½
4	Lac Gas 5½s '53	56⅛	56½	56½
1	L S & M S 3½s '97	96¼	96¼	96¼
1	Lautaro Nit inc '75	30	30	30
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	55⅛	55⅛	55½
8	Leh Val NY 4½s '40	50	47⅞	50
4	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
3	Leh Val 4½s 2003	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝
24	Leh Val 4s 2003	24⅝	22	24⅝
6	Liggett & M 5s '51	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝
7	Liquid Carb 4s '47	106	105½	106
2	Loews 3½s '46	98¾	98¾	98¾
5	Long Isl gen 4s '38	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
50	Lorillard Co 7s '44	128¼	128¼	128¼
12	Louis & Ark 5s '69	73	72	73
2	Louis & N un 4s '40	102¾	102⅝	102¾
1	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	85	85	85
2	Lou&N So&N Al 5s '63	115½	115½	115½
1	Maine Cen 4s '45	85	85	85
1	ManatSug 7½s '42	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
36	Manat Ry 4s '90	30	29⅝	30
3	Manat Ry 4s '90 ct	28	28	28
26	Market St Ry 7s '40	97	96	97
7	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	99½	98⅝	99¼
7	MilElRy&L 5s '61 B	101½	100⅝	100⅝
4	M&StL 4s '49	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
4	MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	62⅝	62½	62⅝
2	MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
4	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
2	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	11	11	11
1	M-K-Tex25s '62 A	45¾	45¾	45¾
22	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	21	19⅞	21
1	M-K-T 4½s '78	42½	42½	42½
4	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	60	60	60
5	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	40	38	40
1	Mo Pac 5½s '49	4¾	4¾	4¾
2	Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	21	21	21
22	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	23	22	22½
1	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	20¼	20¼	20¼
2	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	22½	22½	22½
1	Mo Pac 5s '80 H	22	22	22
12	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7⅜	7	7⅜
2	Montreal Tr 5s '41	100½	100½	100½
24	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	52⅝	52	52½
88	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	99	98⅝	98¾
2	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	103¼	103¼	103¼
6	Natl Steel 4s '65	105⅞	105½	105¾
1	NE T&T 4½s '61 B	122½	122½	122½
7	NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107	107	107
1	N O Gt Nor 5s '83	62	62	62
2	NO Pu Sv 5s '52 A	90½	90	90½
7	N Orl Term 4s '53	58	57¾	57¾
5	N Orl & NE 4½s '52	41	41	41
1	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	34½	34½	34½
28	NYC rfg 5s 2013	65½	63½	65
6	NYC 4½s '2013 A	58¼	57½	58¼
25	NYC 3¾s '46	84	83½	84
23	NYC 3¼s '52	74⅞	74¼	74⅞
5	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	58	57	58
3	NYC&HR 3½s '97	89⅝	89½	89½
7	NYC La Sh 3½s '98	79	78	78
3	NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	73½	73⅜	73½
5	NY Chi & StL 6s '38	63	63	63
18	NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	56½	54	56½
16	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	49½	48¼	49½
2	NY Ch&StL 3½s '47	87¼	87	87
1	NY Dock Co 5s '38	45¼	45¼	45¼
4	NY Dock Co 4s '51	49	49	49
2	NY Edis 3¼s '65	103¾	103⅝	103¾
5	NY Edis 3¼s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	NY GEIH&P 5s '48	123	123	123
3	NYGEIH&P 4s '49	113¾	113¾	113¾
13	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	21¼	20⅞	21
16	NYNH&H 4½s '67	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
1	NYNH&H 4s '55	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
6	NYNH&H 4s '56	16¼	16¼	16¼
5	NYNH&H 3½s 56	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1	NYNH&Con4sJul55	16	16	16
2	NY O ¾ W rfg 4s92	8¾	8½	8½
2	NY Steam 6s 47	104¾	104¾	104¾
4	NY S&W rfg 5s 37	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
30	NY Tel 4½s 39	106¼	106	106¼
6	NY Tel 3¼s 67	105½	105¼	105½
1	NY W&Bost 4½s46	5¼	5¼	5¼
5	Niagara Falls P3½s66	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3	Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	12¾	12¾	12¾
2	Norf Sou 5s 61 A	13	13	13
1	Norf & W 4s 96	118¼	118¼	118¼
7	Nor Am Ed 5s 69C	99¾	99¾	99¾
45	Nor Pac 6s 2047	83½	80⅝	83½
3	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	73	69¾	73
3	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	72	72	72
20	Nor Pac 4s 97	90¼	89⅞	90¼
4	Nor Pac 3s 2047	58¾	58⅝	58¾
11	Ohio Ed 4s 65	101¼	101	101¼
6	Ohio ED 4s '67	100½	100½	100½
1	Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1	Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	101½	101½	101½
11	Pac Gas & El 4s 64	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5	Pac T&T 3½s 66C	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2	Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	103¾	103⅝	103¾
4	Panhandle EPL 4s 52	100	100	100
6	Para Pict 6s 55	92	94¾	92
23	Pen Oh&Det 4½s 77	102	102	102
40	Pen P & Lt 4½s 81	95⅞	95⅜	95¾
34	Pen Co 4s 63	95Z	95½	95½
4	Pen RR gen 5s 68	109	108⅞	109
43	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102⅝	102¼	102½
44	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88	86½	87⅞
9	Pen RR gen 4⅜s 81	98¾	98⅝	98¾
22	Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	98	98	98
23	Pen RR 3¾s 70	93⅝	93½	93⅝
33	Pen RR 3¼s 52	83¾	82	83¼
3	Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
14	Pere Marq 5s 56	74	73	74
1	Pere Marq 4½s 80	64½	64½	64½
12	Phleps Dodge 3½s 52	105½	105	105½
14	Phila Co 5s 67	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝
4	Phil Elec 3½s 67	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
11	Philippine Ry 4s 37	23⅝	23	22
11	Pitt Va & Chas 4s 43	108	108	108
8	Portl Gen E 4½s 60	51⅜	51¼	51⅜
5	Postal Tel&C 5s 53	14⅝	14¼	14¼
9	Readg 4½s 97 A	83	83	83
1	Rem Rand 4¼s 56	92	92	92
3	Republic Stl 5½s 541	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2	Republic Steel 4½s61	81	81	81
6	Republic Stel 4½s56	82½	82	82½
2	Republic Steel 4½s50	113	112½	113
10	Revere Cop&B 4½s56	100	99⅝	100
3	Rio Gr West 1st4s39	43	43	43
10	Roch G&E 5s 62E	109⅛	109	109
1	Rutland 1st 4½s 41	12	12	12
53	Safeway Strs 4s 47	102½	102	102
1	Saguenay Pow 4s66	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
3	StLIM&S4sR&G 33	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
4	StLIM&S4sR&G33ct	58½	58½	58½
1	St L S F 5s 50 B	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
2	StLSF 5s B 50 ct	11	10⅞	11
27	St L S F 4½s 78	12¼	11⅜	12¼
1	StLSF4½s78ctf st	10	10	10
18	SA&A Pass 4s 43	71⅜	70⅜	71⅜
8	Seab A L cn 6s 45	9¾	9⅜	9⅜
1	Sea A L 4s 50 st	15	15	15
14	Sea AL rfg 4s59	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛
19	Shell Un 3½s 51	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	Simmons 4s 52	83⅝	83⅛	83⅛
4	Socony Vac Oil3½s50	106⅝	106	106
1	So Col Pow 6s '47	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
1	So Col Pow 6s '47	92⅜	92	92⅜
1	So Nat Gas 4½s '51	95	95	95
34	Sou Pac 4½s '68	57¼	55	57¼
59	Sou Pac 4½s '81	54⅝	54¼	54⅝
30	So Pac 4s '69	57	54⅝	56⅜
53	So Pac rfg 4s '55	84¾	84½	84½
45	So Pac 3¾s '46	76⅞	76	76⅞
18	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	68⅝	66	68⅝
7	So Pac SFTer 4s '50	100	99	100
18	South Ry 6½s '56	55	54½	55
33	South Ry gen 6s '56	53	51	53
34	South Ry cn 5s '94	68½	67⅞	68½
96	South Ry gen 4s '56	43	40¼	42⅜
5	S W Gas & El 4s '60	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
3	Staley Mfg 4s '46	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
12	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	101	101	101
6	Studebaker 6s cv '45	65⅛	65	65⅛
3	Ten El Pow 6s '47A	78	76	76
2	Tex Corp 3½s '51	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
11	Tex & Pac 5s '77B	83	83	83
17	Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	83	83	83
35	Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	83	83	83
13	Third Ave aj 5s '60	7	6⅞	7
7	Third Ave 4s '60	30	30	30
2	Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s '60	98	98	98
3	Union Oil Cal 6s '42	117	117	117
1	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
5	Un Pac 4s 2008	106	106	106
36	Un Pac 3½s '71	94	93½	94
2	Un NJRR&Can 4s'44	108½	108½	108½
7	U S Rub 5s '47	105⅛	105	105⅛
15	Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	81½	81⅛	81½
5	Util P&L 5s '59	50	50	50
6	Vanadium 5s '41	84	83⅜	84
5	Va El & Pow 4s 55A	109	108⅞	109
1	Va Ir C & C 5s '49	41	41	41
17	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	105	105	105
2	Wabash 5½s '75 ct	10	10	10
18	Wabash 1st 5s '39	57	56	56
4	Wabash 5s '76B ct	10	10	10
1	Wabash 4½s '78 C	11	11	11
2	Walwrth 6s '55	82	82	82
1	Walwrth 4s '55	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
1	Warren Bros 6s '41	35½	35½	35½
6	West Md 5½s '77 A	89½	89½	89½
9	West Md 4s '52	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
2	WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	105½	105½	105½
3	West Pac 1st 5s '46	19½	19½	19½
5	West Pac 5s '46 asd	19½	19½	19½
4	Western Un 5s '51	66	66	66
2	Western Un 5s '60	63⅞	63¾	63¾
1	Western Un 4½s '50	62½	62½	62½
2	West Shore 4s 2361	65	65	65
53	West St 4s 2361 reg	59	59	59
6	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	90½	90½	90½
1	White Sew M 6s '40	92½	92½	92½
1	Wilkesb & E 5s '42	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
3	Youngst S&T 4s '61	97¾	97⅝	97⅝

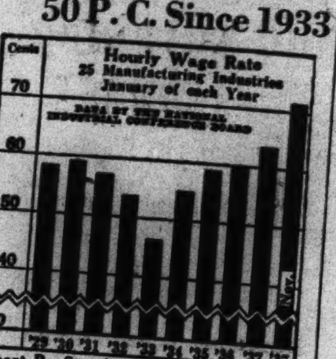
Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
21	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	83	82⅝	82⅝
5	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	82⅞	82⅝	82⅞
6	Argentine 4½s '71	91	91	91
7	Australia 4½s '56	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2	Austria 7s '57	105	105	105
2	Belgium 7s '55	114½	114½	114½
2	Belgium 6s '55	106	106	106
2	Berlin City 6½s 50†	20½	20½	20½
5	Brazil 6½s 26-57†	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
3	Brazil 6½s 27-57†	17	17	17
5	Brazil C Ry El 7s 52†	17	17	17
3	Brisbane 5s 57	101¼	101⅛	101¼
1	Brisbane 5s 50	102	102	102
1	Buen A 4½s 4¾s 77	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
5	BuenA4¼s4½sAug76	62½	62	62½
6	Bulgaria 7½s 68†	31¾	31⅝	31¾
4	Canada 5s 52	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
16	Canada 4s 60	109½	109½	109½
6	Canada 3s 67	96½	96⅛	96⅛
2	Canada 2½s 45	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
7	Chile Mtg Bk 6s 61†	15Z	15⅝	15⅝
1	Chile 7s 42†	17½	17½	17½
12	Chile 6s 60†	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
3	Chile 6s 61 Jan†	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1	Chile 6s 61 Feb†	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
2	Chile 6s 62 †	17⅝	17⅝	17¾
11	Chile 6s 63†	17¾	17⅝	17⅝
11	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
9	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	13½	13⅜	13½
1	Colom Mt Bk 7s '47	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
5	Copenhag 5s '52	100	100	100
5	Cordoba City 7s '37 st	55⅝	55	55
2	Cordoba Pv 7s '42	84	84	84
46	Cuba 5½s '45	72⅝	71⅝	72½
1	Czecho 8s '51	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5	Denmark 6s '42	105½	105⅛	105⅛
5	Denmark 4½s '62	101½	101½	101½
5	French 7½s '41	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2	French 7s '49	106½	106½	106½
3	GerCAg Bk 6s '38Apr	31½	31½	31½
1	GerGov 5½s '65	26½	26½	26½
1	GtConElPJap6½s'50	66½	66½	66½
2	Helsingfors 6½s '60	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
11	Ital Cr Cons7s '47B	72	71½	72
8	Ital Pub Util 7s '52	61⅝	60	61⅝
16	Italy 7s 1951	77½	77⅝	77⅝
32	Japan 6½s '54	75⅛	74½	75¼
7	Japan 5½s '65	58	57½	57⅝
3	Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
16	Kreuger&T 5s '59ct	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
18	Milan City 6½s '52	61½	61	61
1	N Sou Wales 5s'57	103	103	103
6	N Sou Wales 5s'58	103½	102	103
2	Norway 4½s'56	105½	105½	105½
9	Norway 4¼s'65	104	103⅞	103½
5	Norway 4s'63	102½	102½	102½
5	Orient Dev 5s'53	56	55⅝	55⅝
3	Par-Orl RR 5½s'68	91½	91	91
12	Peru 1st 6s'60	10⅛	9¾	10½
13	Poland 7s'47	78½	78½	78½
2	Poland 6s'40	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
2	Rhine West 6s'53	26½	26½	26½
2	Rio de Jan 6½s'53	9	8¾	9
4	Rio Gr do Sul 7s'66	9½	9½	9½
2	Rio Gr do Sul 6s'68	9	8¾	9
6	Rome 6½s'52	66	66	66
2	Sao Paulo St 8s'36	13½	13⅝	13½
1	Sao Paulo St 7s'56	10⅝	10½	10⅝
2	Serbs CtsEl 8s'62	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
25	Serbs Cts El 7s'62	32¼	32¼	32¼
4	Siemen&Hal 6½s'51	85	84⅝	85
1	Silesia El 6½s'46	20½	20½	20½
5	Silesia Prov 7s'58	57¼	57¼	57¼
5	Sydney 5½s'55	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
9	Taiwan El P 5½s'71	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
1	Tokyo City 5½s'61	54¾	54¾	54¾
12	Tokyo El Lt 6s'53	55½	55½	55½
4	Uruguay 6s'46	47	47	47
7	Uruguay 4s'78	46	46	46
6	Yokohama 6s'61	58⅝	57⅝	57⅝

Bond Sales (in Dollars)

Total today (Feb. 10), 4,822,000; previous day, 5,928,000; week ago, 7,241,925; year ago, 15,000,000; two years ago, 10,781,000; Jan. 1 to date, 217,369,500; year ago, 467,-707,000; two years ago, 863,047,000.

Wage Rates Advance 50 P. C. Since 1933



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Average hourly wage rates in 25 important manufacturing industries increased from slightly more than 45 cents in 1933 to a little over 70 cents last year, a gain of more than 50 per cent.

With a number of important contracts between C. I. O. unions and leading industrial companies expiring within the near future, there is considerable speculation regarding the renewal terms which will be sought by each side. Conditions are now so greatly different from those prevailing a year ago, when the existing agreements were negotiated, that some change in the terms is generally expected.

New England Mutual New Insurance Hits Record High in '37

George W. Smith, president of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, reports that during 1937 new membership and new insurance amounted to $156,642,000 and was greater than in any other year.

Insurance in force, Mr. Smith continued, climbed to $1,471,806,000, a record total, and there was a large increase, $26,671,000, in the asset structure, which is now $402,321,000.

Mr. Smith stated that "the principal income was, as always, from premiums on insurance and annuities, amounting to $56,929,000. Second was the amount received in interest, dividends, and real estate rentals, $15,922,000, an increase of over $500,000. Payments to policyholders, beneficiaries and annuitants were $35,273,000, which is $516,000 greater than in 1936."

Bonds owned total $225,912,000, while preferred and guaranteed stocks constitute 1.2 per cent and common stocks 1.6 per cent of the assets.

Real estate, not including home office property of $2,997,000, amounted to $27,356,000 or 6.8 per cent of total assets. The increase during 1937 was one-third less than in 1936, and all overdue interest on mortgages foreclosed was charged off. There has been a pronounced improvement in rental revenue, and net earnings were almost three times those of 1936.

All liabilities, including dividends set aside for 1938, were $387,026,000. Surplus and contingency funds amounted to $15,295,000.

From the earnings of the year of $10,996,000, the directors voted $10,-150,000 for dividend distribution during 1938 which compares with $9,500,000 voted for 1937.

A point was made of the fact that the expense of conducting the business, excluding investment expense, was the lowest in proportion to insurance in force since 1933.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	11.51	12.25
Affiliated F Inc	3.85	4.24
Amerex Hold	19.25	21.00
Am Business Shrs, new	3.38	3.68
Am Gen Equip Inc	.60	.67
Am Ins Stocks	4.50	4.75
Boston Fund, Inc.	14.75	15.78
British Type Inv	.30	.45
Broad St Inv	22.13	23.67
Bullock Fund	12.625	13.75
Can Inv Fund	3.55	3.95
Century Shrs Tr	20.71	22.27
Chain St Investor	14.94	15.89
Dividend Shrs	1.15	1.25
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	16.74	17.97
Eaton & Howard Fd F	10.83	11.62
Equity Corp $3 pf	24.25	27.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.84	19.21
Fund Investors Inc	15.18	16.40
Gen Capital	28.56	30.71
Gen Investors Tr	4.42	4.81
Incorp Investors Tr	16.08	
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	35.50	35.50
Maryland Fund	5.53	6.11
Mass Invest Tr	18.95	20.11
Mutual Invest	10.12	11.06
Nation Wide Voting	1.18	1.31
New England Fund	11.71	12.59
Old Colony Tr Assoc	11.50	13.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	.40	.48
Putnam, Geo., Fund	14.25	15.24
Quarterly Income Shrs	10.75	11.77
Railway & Light Sec	8.00	10.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	83.00	86.00
Repub Invest Fund	.30	.35
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	3.00	4.50
Spencer Trask Fund	14.06	14.82
Stand Util Inc	.43	.46
State Street Invest	75.00	79.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.60	.67
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.86	.94
US El Lt & P Voting	.77	.85
Wellington Fund	12.38	13.65
World Investment Tr	4.32	4.70

Fixed and Unit Type

	Bid	Asked
Assoc Stand Oil	5.25	6.125
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.44	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.25	..
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.55	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.76	..
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.84	..
Diversified Tr C	3.35	..
Diversified Tr D	5.15	5.75
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.60	3.85
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.36	5.00
Nation Wide Sec	2.84	2.94
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	52.25	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.96	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.41	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.36	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.16	..
Repres Tr Shrs	8.66	9.16
Super of Am Tr AA, BB	1.93	..
Super of Am Tr C, D	5.23	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	11.625	12.125
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.60	1.70

Investment Banking

	Bid	Asked
Bancamer Blair	4.125	5.125
First Boston Corp	13.75	15.25
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	1.125	2.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Liq. value	Sales price		Liq. value	Sales price
Bonds			K-2	9.55	10.45
B-1	26.12	28.50	Common Stocks		
B-2	20.94	22.86	S-1	25.66	27.95
B-3	14.09	14.36	S-2	13.75	15.06
B-4	7.18	7.92	S-3	11.63	12.75
Preferred Stocks			S-4	4.62	5.13
K-1	14.07	15.29			

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
25	Acme Wire vtc (1½e)	34	34	34
20	Aua Pow $7 pf (7)	53¾	53¾	53¾
100	Alliance Inv	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1000	Alum Co Am	78	75½	76½
1200	Alum Ltd	85	75½	83½
50	Alum Ltd pf (6)	94½	94½	94½
100	Am BoxBoard (1.55g)	8½	8½	8½
800	Am Centrifugal	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1000	Am Cyan B (.60)	25	24¼	24¼
1000	Am Gas&El (1.40a)	23⅛	22⅝	23
375	Am G&E pf (6)	110¾	110	110
100	Am Gen	4½	4½	4½
150	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	24¾	24½	24½
400	Am Maracaibo	1½	1½	1½
100	Am Meter (4g)	24¾	24¾	24¾
600	Am Republics (.40g)	8⅛	8	8
100	Am Sup Power	¾	¾	¾
100	Am Sup P pf	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
100	Apex Elec (.60g)	10	10	10
100	Arctur Rad Tube	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Ark Nat Gas	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
1100	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅞	3¾	3¾
300	Asso G&El A	1	1	1
30	Atl Cst Line Co (3g)	25½	25	25
100	Atlas Ply (¼e)	11	11	11
200	Automat Prod	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	Aver&S pf ww (1½)	21	20	21
400	Babcock & Wil (5g)	87	85½	86¾
100	Bald Loco pf (2.10)	15½	15½	15½
300	Bald Loco war	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Baldwin Rub (½)	8¼	8	8
300	Barium Sta Stl	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Bath IronWks (6%f)	7⅞	7¼	7⅞
30	BellTelPa pf (6½)	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
200	Berk&Gay F war	⅜	⅜	⅜
1200	Bliss (E W)	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞
100	Blue Ridge (15g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Blumenthal (S)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Brewst Aero (.05g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Bridgpt Mach (2g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
200	Bright Star El B	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Brill A	3½	3½	3½
150	Brill pf	23	21	23
100	Brown Co pf	26½	25	26½
500	Brown Rubber (.60a)	¾	⅝	¾
50	Buf N&EP 1pf (5)	98	98	98
1600	Bunk Hill & S	12½	12	12
100	Burry Biscuit (⅛g)	2½	2⅛	2⅛
200	Cab El Prod vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
900	Can Marconi	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Carnegie Met	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Carrier Corp	26⅞	26¼	26¼
400	Catalin Am	3¼	3⅛	3¼
20	CenNYPow pf (5)	85¼	85¼	85¼
100	Cen St El	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Cen St El 6% pf	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Childs pf	29½	29½	29½
2700	Cities Service	1¾	1⅝	1¾
200	Cit Serv pf	30	30	30
25	Cit Svc P $7 pf	30½	30½	30½
600	Claude Ueon Lts	2	2	2
50	Cleve El Ill (2a)	31	31	31
100	Cleve Tract	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Club Al Uten	1½	1½	1½
100	Colon Develop	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Colts Pat F (4g)	58	58	58
400	Colum O&G (.40g)	4	3⅞	4
3000	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
150	Comm Pb Svc (½e)	20¼	20	20¼
100	Comm Wat Svc	¾	¾	¾
1100	Cons Copprmin (⅛g)	5⅛	5	5
500	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	62¼	62	62
300	Cons Stl Corp	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Cont Roll & Stl	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Cooper-Bess	8⅛	8	8⅛
100	Copper Range	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Copperweld Stl(2)	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
300	Cord Corp	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Cosden Petro pf	10	10	10
3100	Creole Pet (½a)	23¼	22¾	23¼
100	Crocker Wh (.10g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Croft Brewing	¼	¼	¼
200	Crown Drug	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1200	Cusi Mex	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Darby Pet (¼e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Det Mich Stove	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Det Paper Prod (¼)	3	3	3
5	Det Stl Prod (2g)	20¾	20¼	20¾
200	Dobeckmun (1.40)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100	Duro Test (.40)	5¾	5¾	5¾
400	Duval Tex	9	8½	8½
500	Eagle PichLead (.40g)	10¾	11	11
150	East G&F pr pf (4½)	49½	49	49
25	East Sta A pf	21½	21½	21½
75	East Sta B pf	20	20	20
2300	El Bond & Sh	7⅝	7¼	7½
700	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	48	47	48
100	El Bo&Sh $5 pf (5)	43	43	43
100	El Pow As (.37g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	El P&L war	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
800	Electrol vtc	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Emp G&F 7% pf	32	32	32
100	Emsco D&Equip (1)	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Equity Corn	⅛	⅛	⅛
1500	Europ El deb rt	¼	¼	¼
3400	Evans Wallo	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Ex-Cell-o Corp (.80a)	12	11⅞	11⅞
100	Fairchild Ave	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Ferro Enam (2½g)	21⅞	21	21
700	Fidelio Brew	1	1	1
100	Fisk Rub	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
200	Ford Mot Ltd (.213g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Frankl Ray (⅛g)	4	4	4
100	Gen Alloys	2	2	2
400	Gen Fireprg (1.60g)	12¾	12½	12¾
100	Gen Invest	½	½	½
1000	Gen Invest war	1-32	1-32	1-32
100	Gen Tel (1a)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
125	Georg Pow pf (6)	65¾	65½	65¾
200	Glen Alden (¼g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Grand Nat Films	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Gray Tel P S (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Gt Atl & P nv (1e)	47⅞	47	47
200	Greenf T & D	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1300	Gulf Oil (1)	39⅞	38⅝	39⅝
100	Hartford Rayon vtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Hazeltine (3)	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
100	Hearn D Strs	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
200	Hecla Min (.10e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Helena Rubin (1g)	3½	3⅛	3⅛
800	Holling Gold (.65a)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
100	Hud BayM&S (1¾g)	24⅜	24¼	24⅜
200	Humble Oil (2g)	62¾	62	62¼
100	Hygrange Fd	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Hygrade Sylv (¾e)	25¼	25¼	25¼
100	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	18¼	18⅛	18¼
400	Imp Tb Can (¾g)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
250	Ins Co N Am (2a)	57⅞	56½	57⅝
100	Int Hyd-El pf	12½	12½	12½
100	Int Paper&P war	30	29¾	29¾
200	Inter Prod	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Inter Radio (.85g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Inter Util B	¾	¾	¾
100	Inter Util pf	9	9	9
100	Inter Vitamin (⅛)	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Iron Rirem vtc(1.20)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
100	Irving Air Ch (1a)	11¼	10⅞	10⅞
900	Jacobs Co (2g)	6⅜	6¼	6¼
20	Jer C P&L 7% pf(7)	81¼	81¼	81¼
500	Jones & Lau Stl	34½	33⅞	33⅞
1700	Kingston Prod (.40)	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
200	Kirby Pet	4⅛	4	4⅛
300	Knott Corp (.40)	7	7	7
60	Kress S H pf	1	12½	12½
1000	Lake Shore M (4a)	56⅞	56½	56½
100	Lakey Fdy & M(.15g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Lefc Real pf	13	13	13
500	Lehigh C&N (.30)	4¾	4¾	4¾
700	Lion Oil (1a)	20¾	20¼	20¾
1500	Lockheed Aire	8¾	8½	8½
100	Lone Star Gas (.60g)	8	8	8
20	Long Is L pf (3½)	37½	37½	37½
300	McWill Dredg	11	10½	11
100	Memph N Gas (.60g)	4	4	4
10	MetalTexptpf(3¼a)	29½	29½	29½
100	Michigan G & O	4¾	4¾	4¾
700	Mid St Pet A vtc	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Midland Stl (2)	13½	13½	13½
200	MidWest Abr	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Midwest Oil (1)	7½	7½	7½
100	Mock J Voeh (1g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
1400	Monokram Pict	2⅝	2	2½
100	Moore (T) Dist	1½	1½	1½
400	Mount CityCop(⅛g)	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
100	Nat Auto Fib (⅛g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Nat Bellas Hess	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Nat Container (1)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
300	Nat Fuel G (1)	13½	13⅜	13⅜
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	48	48	48
100	Nat Sug Ref (2)	17	17	17
100	Nat Tunnel & Mines	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Nat Un Rad	¾	¾	¾
800	Newmont Min (3a)	58¾	57	57
50	NY&Hon Rs (.42½g)	29	29	29
100	NY Merchand (.80)	9	9	9
10	NY Wat Svc pf	15¾	15¾	15¾
500	Niag Hud Pow (.40g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
150	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	72	71¾	71¾
200	Niag Sh Md B (.60g)	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
300	Niles-Bem-P (2)	34	34	34
300	Nipissing Mns (.37g)	2	2	2
100	Noma Elec (.40e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Nor Am Lt&Pow	1½	1½	1½
100	Nor St P A	10	10	10
75	Ohio Brass B (3)	31½	31¼	31¼
200	Oldetyme Dist	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Pac G&E 1pf (1½)	29¾	29¾	29¾
100	Pac Pub Svc	5	5	5
100	Pan-Am Air (¼e)	15¾	15½	15¾
4400	Pantepec Oil	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1200	Parkersburg R&R	15¾	15½	15¾
1600	Pennroad (⅛g)	2½	2¼	2⅜
75	Pepperell	70¾	69	70¾
100	Pheris T&R (.60)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
25	Phila El Pow pf (2)	31½	31½	31½
400	Phoenix Sec (⅛g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	Pierce Govern (.60)	14¼	14	14¼
700	Pioneer Gold (.40)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Pitney-Bowes (.30e)	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
100	Pitts Forg	8	8	8
100	Pitts Pl Gl (6¼g)	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
100	Premier Gld (.12)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Pressed Met (2)	16	16	16
100	Prosperity B (1¼g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Prud Investors pf (6)	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
130	PS Ind $6 pf	13½	13	13
50	Pug Sd $5 pf (6¼g)	28¾	28¾	28¾
325	Pug Sd P $6 pf	13¾	13½	13½
100	Rwy & Lgt Sec (¼g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
1150	Raym Conc (1)	14	13	14
800	Red Bank Oil	4⅛	4	4⅛
400	Reed Roll Bit (.80a)	23¾	23¾	23¾
400	Reynolds Inv	1	1	1
100	Richmond Rad	2	2	2
100	Rio Grande Val G vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Roch G&EpfD(6)xd	95¾	95¾	95¾
100	Roosevelt Fd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Root Pet pf (1.20)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Ryerson & Haynes	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Safe Car H&L (10g)	77	77	77
300	St. Regis Pap	3⅛	3	3
1100	Segal Lock	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Seversky Aire	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Shattuck Denn (⅛g)	8½	8	8½
800	Sherwin-Wms (4)	88½	87½	88
100	Silex (⅛e)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
200	Simmons Har & Pt	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Simplicity Pat (⅛g)	4¼	4	4
400	Singer Ltd (.386g)	5⅛	3⅞	5⅛
100	Solar Mfg (.20g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Sonotone (⅛g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Sou Union Gas	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Spencer Shoe (1.20g)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	StandC&Scvp (1.60)	19½	19½	19½
100	St Oil Ky (1g)	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
100	St Oil Neb (¼g)	7	7	7
100	St Oil Ohio	30	30	30
100	St Pow & Lt	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Stand Prod	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Stand Sil-Lead	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Starett Corp vtc	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
300	Stinnes (H)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Sullivan Mach	8½	8½	8½
100	Sunray Oil (⅛g)	3	3	3
1500	Technicolor (¾g)	18⅛	18	18
100	Tech-Hugh G (.10e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300	Tilo Roof (1)	9¼	8¾	9¼
100	Tob Prod Exp (.275g)	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜
400	Transwest Oil	6⅝	6½	6⅝
300	Trans-Lux (.20a)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Tubize Chat	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Tung-Sol Lamp (.40g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Tung Sol L pf (.80)	6½	6½	6½
100	Union G Can (.20e)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
500	Un Prem S (.80a)	13⅛	12¾	12¾
400	United Aire war	8¾	8⅛	8¼
2400	Unit Gas	4	3¾	3⅞
300	Unit Lt & Pow A	2½	2⅜	2⅜
400	Unit Lt & Pcv pf	19¾	19	19
2800	Unit Shipyds A	5¾	4⅞	5¾
1100	Unit Shipyds B	2⅛	1¾	2⅛
25	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	69½	69½	69½
10	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
100	Unit Specialta (1.40)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	U S Foil B (.50g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	U S Lines pf	1½	1½	1½
100	U S Radiator	3½	3½	3½
100	U S Rub Recl	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	United Stores vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Unit Verde Ext (3g)	1½	1⅜	1⅜
200	Univ Corp vtc	3	3	3
100	Utah Idaho Sg (.17g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
25	Utah P&L pf (4.08g)	35	35	35
50	Util P&L pf	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
100	Util & Ind pf	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Utility Equit	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Valspar pf	35	35	35
100	VanNormMT (2.20g)	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
100	Venez Mex Oil	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Venezuel Pet	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Wagner Bak (1.60)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
500	Wayne Knit M (1g)	6½	6½	6½
100	Wentwth Mfg (⅛g)	2½	2½	2½
100	West Va C & C	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Wmoreland Coal (1g)	9	9	9
2200	*Wright Harg (.40a)	8⅛	8	8
200	Yukon Gold (.31g)	1⅞	1¾	1⅞

Total stock sales today, estimated, 110,-000shares. Year ago, 781,540 shares.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs of Record
Extras				
Gt. North Pap Co.	12c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Initial				
Allied Finan Corp	3c	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 15
Capital Wire, Cloth and Mfg.	25c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Tex Canadian Oil Corp	6c	S	May 16	Apr. 1
Irregular				
Casco Prod Corp	$1.50	..	Feb. 23	Feb. 18
Eastman Kodak Co.	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 5
Regular				
Bangor Hydro-Elec, 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Canfield Oil Co., 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 19
Casco Prod Corp,	$1.50	..	Feb. 23	Feb. 18
Central Tube Co.	3c	..	Feb. 25	Feb. 15
Columbia Pictures	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Do vtc	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Continent'l Can, $4.50 pf	$1.12½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Eastman Kodak Co. pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 5
Equity Cp $3 cv pf	75c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Federal Mining & Sm'lt pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 21
First Hold Corp (Pasadena, Calif) 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Gt North Pap Co	25c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Guarantee Co of North Amer (Montreal Que)	$1.50	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Internatl Mining	15c	..	Mar. 21	Feb. 28
Iron Fireman M C	30c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Do	30c	Q	June 1	May 10
Do	30c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Do	30c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Keystone C P "B4"	3c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
McVicker (W B) Co	$3	..	Feb. 25	Feb. 20
Miss Val Pub Svc Co 7% pf A	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Natl Container Co	25c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Newmarket Mfg	50c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 9
Package Machy Co	50c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Photo-Eng & Electro-Typers, Ltd	50c	S	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Prentice-Hall, Inc	70c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Do $3 pf	75c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Reliance Mfg Co	15c	Q	May 2	Apr. 21
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Standard Dredg pf	40c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Union Twist Drill	25c	Q	Mar. 28	Mar. 21
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 28	Mar. 21

Boston Stocks

February 10, 1938

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev Close
3.75	Bos & Albany	95½	95	95	94
8.00	Bost Edison	116½	116	116½	116
5.00	Bos Elev	50	50	50	50
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	19¾	19¼	19	20
..	Bos&Me pr pf	9½	9½	9½	9
..	Bos&Me stDpf	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
.64b	Bos Pers Prop	11½	11½	11½	12
4.50	Ea G&F pr pf	49¼	49	49¼	49½
..	East S S	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1.00	Econ Grocery	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
2.50	Fl Nat Stores	34½	34	34½	33
..	Georg A pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
..	Hath Bak B	35c	35c	35c	35c
..	Is Royale*	1½	1½	1½	1½
..	Narr Rac A	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜	4¾
6.00	NE Tel&Tel	92	91	91	91½
..	No Butte	55c	55c	55c	55c
3.50	Old Colony	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	4⅝
..	Quin Sin	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
.40	Shaw Assoc	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅝
1.10d	Torrington	25¼	25	25¼	25½
2.50b	Un Shoe M	69¾	69½	69½	68¾
..	Utah M&T	95c	95c	95c	95c
6.00	Ver & Mass	97	97	97	101

b Exclusive of extras; d Paid in 1937; * Assessment paid.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
May	.95¼	.95⅜	.95	.95	—.00⅜
July	.91¼	.91⅜	.91	.91	—.00½
Sept.	.91⅛	.91½	.89⅝	.89⅞	—.01⅛
Corn					
May	.59⅝	.60	.59⅝	.60	
July	.60⅛	.60⅞	.60⅛	.60⅜	
Sept.	.61½	.61¾	.61½	.61¾	—.00⅛
Oats					
May	.31¼	.31⅜	.31¼	.31¼	
July	.29¼	.29⅛	.29⅛	.29⅛	+.00⅛
Rye					
May	.76¾	.77	.76½	.76½	—.00⅜
July	.71½	.71¾	.71	.71	—.00⅞

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	8.70	8.71	8.63	8.69	+.05
May	8.81	8.81	8.74	8.80	+.05
July	8.87	8.88	8.77	8.83	+.01
October	8.90	8.92	8.85	8.90	—.02
December	8.94	8.96	8.88	8.92	—.05
January	8.97	8.97	8.89	8.94	—.07

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	4.93	4.93	4.88	4.88	—.04
May	4.99	4.99	4.93	4.93	—.05
July	5.03	5.03	4.98	4.98	—.04
Oct.	5.09	5.09	5.03	5.03	—.05
Jan.	5.14	5.14	5.08	5.08	—.05

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on February 8: Receipts, $51,623,835; expenditures, $38,-089,598; balance, $3,008,692,632; customs receipts for the month, $6,807,453. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,-684,436,123; expenditures, $4,618,669,836, including $1,228,931,787 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $934,-233,714; gross debt, $37,552,390,111, an increase of $29,645,560 above the previous day; gold assets, $12,755,566,471, including $1,233,226,979 of inactive gold.

Wool Top Futures

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., Boston)

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	74.0	74.0	73.0b	74.7b
July	73.5	73.5	72.5b	74.4b
Oct.	73.5	73.5	72.2b	74.2b
Dec.	73.0	72.5	72.5b	74.1b

b—Bid. Sales, 75 lots. Spot price, 80.0, off 2 cents.

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
N Y March No. 3	2.21	2.21	2.20	2.20	—.03
World March No. 4	.98½	1.00	.98½	1.00	—.01½
World May No. 4	1.01½	1.03½	1.01	1.03	—.01½

Bell Telephone Co. (Canada)

MONTREAL (CP)—Bell Telephone Company of Canada had a net profit of $6,122,-939 in 1937, increase of $667,339 compared with $5,455,600 in the previous year, the annual report showed. Operating revenue advanced $2,403,651 to $40,500,233 from $38,096,582. Net profit equaled $7.75 per share on the average outstanding during the year, against $6.90 in 1936.

Shawinigan Water & Power

MONTREAL (CP)—Since 1933, Shawinigan Water and Power Company has reduced its bonded indebtedness approximately $2,000,000, while fixed assets have increased about $5,000,000, President Julian C. Smith told shareholders at the annual meeting today. Officers and directors were re-elected and reports adopted.

Poultry Board Closes Saturdays

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Poultry Board announced the market would be closed on Saturdays beginning Feb. 12 and continuing to Oct. 1. There will be no receipts and no unloading will be permitted on Saturdays.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thompson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	8.25	8.36	8.20	8.30	—.27
June	8.55	8.71	8.51	8.62	—.22

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
2	Ala Pow 5s '46	90¾	90⅝	90¾
3	Ala Pow 5s '68	73	73	73
14	Ala Pow 4½s '67	68½	68	68½
2	Alumin Ltd 5s '48	106½	106¼	106¼
13	Am G&E 5s 2028	106½	106½	106½
9	Am P&L 6s 2016	69⅛	69	69
1	Am Seat 6s '46 stp	88	88	88
4	Appal El Pw 5s '56	104¼	104⅛	104¼
15	Appal Pow 6s 2024 A	108½	108¼	108¼
5	Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	101½	101	101
42	Ark P&L 5s '56	91¾	91	91¾
3	As Elec 4½s '53	37	37	37
9	As G&E 5½s '38 IC	81	80	81
1	As G&E 5s '50	28	29	29
2	As G&E 5s '73	50½	50¼	50¼
2	As G&E 5s '68	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝
5	As G&E 4½s '49 C	25⅞	25¼	25¼
1	As T&T 5½s '55 A	75½	75½	75½
3	Atlan City El 3¼s '64	99¼	99¼	99¼
2	Atlan Gas Lt 4½s '55	92½	92½	92½
16	Baldw L 6s '50	69	66½	68
9	Birm El 4½s '68	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
2	Birming Gas 5s '59	65	65	65
7	Can Nor P 5s '53	103¾	103¾	103¾
15	Caro P & L 5s '56	83	83	83
4	Cen Ill P S 5s '56 E	97⅝	97¼	97¼
2	Cen Ill P S 5s '68 G	96½	96⅛	96½
8	Cen Ill PS 4½s '67 F	88¼	88	88
1	Cen Oh L&P 5s '50	94	94	94
9	Cen P & L 5s '56	86⅝	86	86
2	Cen Pow 5s '57 D	70	70	70
2	Cen St El 5½s '54	34¾	34¾	34¾
1	Cen St El 5s '48	35	35	35
1	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	42	42	42
3	Chi Dist E 4½s '70	106	105½	105½
10	Chi Ry cod 5s '27	45	45	45
8	Cities Ser 5s '58	54¼	53¾	54¼
22	Cities Ser 5s '50	53½	53	53¼
22	Cit S Gas 5½s '42	96½	96¼	96½
13	Cit S P&L 5½s '49	49¼	49	49
16	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	49	48½	48½
4	Comw'l Sb 5½s '48 A	103¼	103	103¼
12	CommunP&L 5s '57	63⅜	63	63
1	Con GEL Ba 3¼s '71	105	105	105
14	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	68	67⅝	68
10	Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	93¾	93½	93½
2	Det C Gas 6s '47A	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
13	Det C Gas 5s '50 B	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Det Int Br 6½s '52	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1	Det Int Br 6½s '52 ct	4	4	4
3	East G&F 4s '56 A	75⅞	75¾	75⅞
7	Edison El Illum3½s'65	107¾	107½	107¾
1	El Paso El 5s '50 A	102¼	102¼	102¼
8	Elec P&L 5s2030	63	63	63
1	Elmira Wat L 5s'56	104	104	104
2	Emp O&R 5½s'42	77¼	77¼	77¼
8	Erie Ltg 5s'67	103¼	103¼	103¼
9	Fed Water 5½s'54	65¾	64	65¾
5	Fstone Tire 6s '42	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Fla P&L 5s '54	81	81	81
3	Fla Pow 4s C '66	83½	83½	83½
1	Gatin P 5s '56	103¼	103¼	103¼
6	Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	69¼	69	69
10	Geo Pow 5s '67	81	80	80
8	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
2	Grand Trunk 4s '50	91	91	91
1	Guar Inv 5s '48 A	34	34	34
1	Heller (W) &Co 4s '46	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
1	Hous Gulf G 6s '43	102	102	102
9	Ill Pow&L 5s '56 C	87½	86⅞	87½
20	Ill Pow&L 5½s '57	75¾	74½	75¾
42	Ill Pow&L 6s '53	96⅛	95¾	96⅛
11	Ill Pow&L 5½s '54 B	90⅛	90	90⅛
3	Ind Svc 5s '50	85½	85⅛	85½
2	Ind El 6s '47	52	52	52
4	Ind Svc 5s '63 A	52	51½	51½
1	Ind E 5s '51 C	75	75	75
1	Inters Pow 6s '52	24	24	24
1	Inters P Svc 5s '56 D	67	67	67
12	Inters Pow 5s '57	40¾	40¼	40½
6	Ind P&L 5s '57 A	105⅞	105½	105⅞
9	Inters P Svc 4½s58	63⅝	62	63½
3	Jacksonv Gas 5s42 st	34	33	34
5	Jen CenP&L4½s61C	100½	100½	100½
9	Jer Cen P&L 5s47B	103¾	103⅛	103¾
1	Kan El Pow 3½s 66	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5	Ky Util 6½s 48 D	92	91½	92
2	Ky Util 5s 69 I	72¼	72⅛	72¼
12	Ky Util 5s 61 H	74	73	74
4	Lake SupDP3½s66A	95⅞	95½	95⅞
30	Lehigh PS 6s2026A	97	97	97
1	Lib McN && L 5s 42	103	103	103
5	Long Isl Lt 6s 45	97	97	97
8	Lou P&L 5s 57	102¼	102	102¼
3	McCord R 6s 43	80	80	80
2	MarionResP4½s'52	98½	98	98½
3	Metro El 4s 'G '65	106	105¾	105¾
5	Midland Val 5s '43	60	60	60
4	Minn P&L 4½s '78	86	86	86
1	Minn P&L 5s '55	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	80½	80¼	80½
5	Mo Pub Svc 5s '60	65½	65⅛	65½
1	Mont-Dak P 5½s '44	94	94	94
1	Nat P&L 6s 2026A	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
1	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	67	67	67
4	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	72½	72½	72½
17	N Eng G&E 5s'50	51	50¾	50¾
2	N Eng G&E 5s'47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	N Eng Pw5½s'54	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	N Eng Pw 5s '48	80½	80⅛	80¾
5	N Eng Pow 3½s'61	79¼	79	79¼
10	N Orl P S 6s'49A	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	NY Pow&Lt4½s'67	64½	64	64½
9	NY St E&G 4½s'80	106	106	106
3	Nor Am L&P 5½s'56	93	93	93
7	Nor Ind Pub 5s'69	77	77	77
54	Nor St Pow3½s'67	95	95	95
1	Nor'west P S 5s'57	99¼	98¾	99
15	Ohio Pow 4½s'56 D	90½	90½	90½
5	Okla Nat Gas 5s'46	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	OklaNatGas 4½s'51A	88	88	88
4	Pac G&E 6s'41 B	98	97½	98
2	Pac Inv 5s'48 A	116¼	116¼	116¼
2	Pac P&L 5s'55	85	84	84
3	Pen Cen P&L 4½s'77	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
2	Pen-Oh Ed 5½s'59	85¼	85	85
1	Pen Wat&P 5s'40	87¾	87¾	87¾
3	Peo Gas L&C 4s'81B	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
6	Peo Gas L&C 4s d'61	84¾	84	84
7	Phila El P 5½s'72	89	88¾	89
2	Portland G&C 5s'40	112⅞	112⅝	112⅞
2	Potrero Sug 7s'47 st	56½	56	56
6	Pub Sv N Ill 5s'56	62	62	62
5	Pub S N Ill 5s'66 C	112	111½	112
4	Pub S N Ill 4½s'81 F	105½	105½	105½
4	Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	103½	103½	103½
10	Pug SdP&L4½s'50D	65	65	65
5	Safe Har W 4½s'79	58	57⅝	57⅝
3	St L Gas & C 6s'47	110	110	110
1	San Ant PS 5s'58B	11	11	11
4	Scripps 5½s'43	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6	Shaw W&P 4½s'67A	101	101	101
16	SE P&L 6s 2025A	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8	So Cal Ed 3¾s'60	84¼	83½	84¼
1	So Cal Ed 3¾s'60 B	105¼	105	105¼
2	SoCnty & Cal 4½s'68	105	105	105
3	So Ind Ry 4s'51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	So'wes P&L 6s 2022 A	50½	50½	50½
1	Sta G&E 6s'35 cv ct	66¼	66¼	66¼
5	Stand G&E 6s'51	44½	44½	44½
11	Stand P&L 6s'57	45⅞	45½	45½
8	Starrett Corp 5s'50	43	42½	43
27	Tex El S 5s'60	26	25½	25½
5	Tex P&L 5s'56	88½	87	88½
13	Toledo Ed 5s'62	98½	98½	98½
11	Twin CRT 5½s'52 A	106⅛	106¼	106⅛
23	Ulen&Co 6s'50 4th st	57	56⅞	57
1	Unit L&P 6½s'74	44	43	44
1	Unit L&P 6s'75	62	62	62
1	Unit L&P 5½s'59	61	61	61
2	Unit L&Ry 5½s'52	95	95	95
1	Unit L&Ry 6s'52 A	65½	65½	65½
2	Unit L&Ry 6s'73 A	100	100	100
8	Virg Pub S 6s'46	58½	58½	58½
1	Virg P S 5½s'46 A	80	80	80
2	Virg Pub S 5s'50 B	84	84	84
1	Waldorf-Ast 5s'54	82	82	82
1	Wash Gas Lt 5s'58	15	15	15
20	Wash Wat P 5s'60	105¼	105¼	105¼
30	West Tex Ut 5s'57 A	105	105	105
2	W Un G&E 5½s'55A	83	81½	82⅛
13	Wisc P&L 4s'66A	104½	104½	104½
		94½	94	94

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
1	Danish Con 5½s '55	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Fin R M Bk 5s '61st	103½	103½	103½
1	Ger C Mun 7s '47	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
1	Lima Peru 6½s '58	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
12	Maranhao Braz 7s '58	18	17¼	18
2	Medellin Col 7s '51	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
5	Mendoza Pr 4s '51st	70	70	70
1	Nippon E P 6½s '53	57	57	57
3	Santiago Chile 7s '49	13¼	13¼	13¼
2	Stinnes 4s '40 2d st	45	45	45
1	Stinnes 4s '46 2d st	44	44	44

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) 1937 dividend, plus extra. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid in 1937. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated div paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot and future 10.00; export 9.80. Tin barely steady; spot and nearby 40.75; future 40.87½. Lead easy; spot, New York 4.50-55; East St. Louis 4.35. Zinc quiet; East St. Louis spot and future 4.75. Platinum 36.00 nominal. Iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver and wolframite unchanged.

Bondholders Told By ICC to File Plan for Frisco

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered bondholders to file a combined reorganization plan for the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company by April 22.

Examiner J. V. Walsh said at the same time that final hearings would start May 3, on the bondholders' plan and that of the company directors.

Mr. Walsh and O. E. Sweet, ICC finance director, heard E. N. Brown, chairman of the board, and George Perkins, comptroller of the railroad, today on a petition to consolidate the company and reorganize its finances under new bond and security issues.

Mr. Brown quoted figures to show that earnings of the company from 1921 to 1936 inclusive—or since the end of war-time government control—averaged $14,492,000 per year. Although earnings in the last few years have been between one and five million dollars per year, Brown insisted that the railroad's "good physical condition" warranted belief its net earnings under normal business conditions would return to the average figure.

J. L. Kraus, New York attorney, representing the Gans family (holders of Frisco securities), urged the ICC to force some decision soon.

"It has been six years since discussions of reorganization of the Frisco Railway started," he said. "I move that the commission set a date within the near future when hearings shall go forward steadily toward a conclusion. If something is not done within a reasonable time to settle the matter for holders of the securities, I suggest that the commission itself should take steps to reach a settlement."

Other security holders who expressed a desire to present reorganization plans represented the prior lien consolidated and Fort Scott Company holders. They expressed willingness to get together and present a joint plan prior to April 22.

Better Outlook Seen In Packing Industry

Signs of the initial phase of a long-range uptrend in sales volume and profits for the meat packing indusrty are beginning to appear, according to a study presented in Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

The adverse effects of the drought appear to be liquidated and a substantial increase in livestock population is looked for over the next two or three years. However, until the new meat supplies come into the market in the autumn months of 1938, actual improvement in earning power will hardly be perceptible, the report points out.

"Although a first quarter deficit is by no means abnormal for the industry, the recent inventory declines have accentuated the situation to an unusual degree," continues the survey. "The sharp downtrend in meat prices, which brought grief to most companies as the 1937 year drew to a close, continued well into December, thereby forcing additional inventory shrinkages.

"Now that the price structure for meats gives indication of firming not far below present levels, there is reason to believe that the meat packing industry is entering the preliminary stages of a recovery movement. Nevertheless, any tangible result of the reversal in trend is unlikely to be reflected before 1939."

N. E. Public Utilities

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston) Quotations at 2 p. m.

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec.	17½	20
do 6% pf	105	109
do 7% pf	122	127
Brock. G & L	4¼	5¾
Central Me. Powr 6% pf	71	75
do 7% pf	82	86
Cent. Vt. Pub Serv 6% pf	97	101
Conn. Lt & Powr.	52	56
Conn. Powr.	42	46
East Util. Assoc.	21¾	23¾
do convert	3	4
Fall River G Wks	13	16
Fitchburg G & El	36½	39½
Green Mt. Powr. pf	64	67
Hartford Elec	55	58
Haverhill Elec.	31½	35
Haverhill Gas	7	9
Holyoke Wat. Powr.	225	240
Lawrence G & L	36½	39½
Lowell Elec	43	47
Lynn Gas & Elec	75	80
Mass. Powr. & Lt. pf	17	19
Mass. Utl. Assoc. pf	23½	26
N. E. G. & El. 5½% pf	18	21
N. E. Powr. Assoc.	12	15
do 6% pf	52	56
N. E. Pub. Serv.	1¼	2
N. E. Pub. Serv. 7% pr in	26	29
do 6% pr in	24	27
do 7% pf	10	13
do 6% pf	9	11
Nor. Bos. Lt. Prop.	35	39
do pf	40	43
Providence Gas	6½	8
Pub. Serv. of N.H. 6% pf	101	105
do $5 pf	91	95
R. I. Pub. Serv. pf	30½	33½
Rockland Lt. & Pow.	8½	10
So. N. E. Telephone	140	146
Springfield Gas	9¼	11
Twin States G & E pr pf	104	108
West. Mass. Cos.	27	29½

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Feb. 10

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$5.01	$5.01⅛	$8.2397
Cables	5.01⅜	5.01⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0328¼	.0328	§
Belgium—belga	.1696	.1696	.1696
Switz'l'd—franc	.2320	.2320	
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4039	.4038	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5588	.5588	§
Sweden—krona	.2584	.2583	.4537
Norway—krone	.2519	.2519	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2238	.2237	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0092¼	.0092¼	.0230
Austria—schill'g	.1900	.1900	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0351½	.0351½	§
Finland—finm'k	.0222	.0222	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1990	.1990	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1902	.1902	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0455⅝	.0455⅝	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.0235	.0296
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.3395	.3390	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0595	.0595	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0375	.0375	.2060
Peru—sol	.2460	.2450	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.4400‡*	.4400‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2908	.2908	.8440
India—rupee	.3787	.3787	.6180
Java—florin	.5600	.5600	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3137	.3125	*
Shanghai—dol	.2969x	.2969x	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5876	.5875	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4995	.4995	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.003	1.003	1.6931

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. xNominal.

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH
(Continued)

Pontiac Sales and Service
New Models Now on Display
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2000 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

Tel. 4000 Birdseye Frosted Foods
Cohen Bros.
Fine Groceries and Fruits
Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food
148 to 149 GREENWICH AVE.

For Dependable Electrical Contracting and Repair Service Try—
THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
Telephone 30z

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-8619
1-4:30 P. M. daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster . Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

Large Assortment of Valentine Materials for Children
WITKOWER'S
77 Asylum Street

W. C. MASON & CO., Inc.
Hazle Brook Coal—Koppers Coke
Oil—Ray Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-5267

"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"
Budget Beauty Salon
First 4 Days of the Week Only: Shampoo and Finger Wave, 50c
Permanent Waves $3.25 and up
ROOMS 43-44 at 900 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG Phone 6-3281

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

Valentine Specials
HEART SHAPE ROLLS and COOKIES
20c a Dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

MERIDEN

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware
Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 S. COLONY STREET Phone 880

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1862

MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL CO.
Anthracite Coal
Bituminous Coal
Koppers Coke
The Electric Furnace-Man
319 MAIN STREET PHONE 15-W

FURNITURE "Honor Bilt"
Use Our Budget Plan
Sears
THE FAMILY STORE
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
345 MAIN STREET

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

The New Stueck's RESTAURANT
Delightfully Different
Washington Street—Just Off Main

COMMUNITY STORE
Meats and Groceries
Frosted Foods a Specialty
326 South Main Street Phone 446
We Deliver

NEW BRITAIN

ART JONES
Men's Wear
53 West Main St. New Britain Phone 1158 Conn.

FINAL CLEARANCE
of Entire Stock of
FINE FUR COATS
CONNECTICUT FURRIERS
81 W. MAIN ST., NEW BRITAIN

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 P. M.–4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RAY HAMMOND
HABERDASHER
Custom Tailoring and Men's Apparel
A Shop Men Enjoy
162 ORANGE STREET

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Coombs
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDe WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
Delivery Service
Hat Renovating
138 Temple St. 7-1314

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers Silversmiths
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, Corner Temple

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

If You Burn COAL—COKE—OIL
you receive service from
QuinnipiaC COAL Co.
Phone 61125 344 STATE ST.

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1042
9 A. M. to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hosiery in New Spring Shades
Gordon's Chiffon and Light Service
79c—3 prs. $2.25
Kayser Fit-All Top Chiffon and Semi-Service $1.15 and $1.25
J. I. MALLETTE
88 WASHINGTON ST., SOUTH NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Radios and Lamps for Long Winter Evenings
FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler and Silversmith
96 WASHINGTON ST., SO. NORWALK

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7585
12-5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Phone 4-1532 Delivery Service
The Kingsbury Shop
Utmost in Fine Tailoring
Fur Work
SOUREN TERZIAN 40 RIVER STREET

STAMFORD OIL CO.
Regnemer Brothers
ESSO PRODUCTS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Sales and Service
671 Main Street Phone 3-2106

THE DOWNES-SMITH CO.
Electrical Contractors
FRIGIDAIRE—THOR WASHERS
CHAMBERS "RETAINED HEAT" RANGES
HOOVER CLEANERS—RADIOS
ELECTRIC RANGES and APPLIANCES
79 Atlantic St.—4-2136—Stamford

February Sale of FUR COATS
Buy Quality Furs NOW at Substantial Savings
H. Frankel & Sons
262 ATLANTIC STREET

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
$19.50 GREENPOINT MATTRESS $10.50

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.–2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland
Incorporated
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
JUST A SWING INTO SPRING with the new arrivals of
Gloves—Hand Bags
Dresses
Men's Furnishings
Boys' Furnishings
Upholstery Goods
We're always glad to see you!

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

Designed for gracious living—at a moderate expenditure . . .
Our "All American Home"—
On the Fourth Floor!
HOWLAND-HUGHES
WATERBURY, CONN.

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
CITIZENS COAL CO.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Electric Appliances
Toasters, Grills, Irons
Waffle Irons, etc.
Buy at Sears and Save
Sears, Roebuck & Co.

PERRY CLEANING
is not only worth the difference, it is a necessity—and an economy.
Garments are cleaned all the way through and stay clean longer.
PHONE 3-3161
for PERRY SERVICE

The New Spring HATS
are here for your choosing
All in the New Shades $1.98 to $5.00
The Miller & Peck Co.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone
Plaza 3151 9 a. m.–1 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

WM. P. STEIN CO.
Quality Furniture
A chair, a bed, a table or a housefull. We can serve you well.
PLAZA 3386
225 W. Saratoga St.

Marie L. Montgomery
Beauty Salon
Hopkins Apts., 31st and St. Paul Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD. Belmont 5600

NEW YORK

ALBANY

WHITNEY'S
February Furniture Sale
Saves You 10 to 50%
ALBANY, N. Y.

Headquarters for Music and Music Lovers
Van Curler Music Co.
OTTO F. JANDA
Sheet Music, Books and Musical Instruments
120 State Street Telephone 4-7405

Cotrell and Leonard
Sale!
One Week Only
Rograin Hose
$1.08 reg. $1.35

ESTABLISHED 1898
Danker
UNUSUAL FLOWERS
121 No. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.
Tel. 3-4258

BINGHAMTON

Sisson's Renowned February Sale of Handkerchiefs
—offering the greatest values in many years—will begin on Thursday, Feb. 10.
Mail orders, too, of course!
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
Established 1842

Arthur M. Leonard
Jeweler
60 Court Street Dial 2-1667

Parlor City Shoe Store
40 COURT STREET
Last Week of Clearance Sale

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
ROOFING AND SIDING APPLIED
ASPHALT AND ASBESTOS
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
DIAL 2-2300 8 BROWN ST.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

Builders' Supplies
The Same Coal From the Same Mine All the Time.
ATLANTIC FUEL and RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
245-251 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

COLOR and More Color
in Spring Clothes and Accessories
Color is the order of the day in the new styles of hats, gloves, shoes, neckwear, shown now in our spring stocks.
at McLEAN'S

Barnes Flower Shop
Riviera Theatre Bldg. G. Stuart Mace, Mgr.
Syracuse Shop, 205 E. Jefferson St.
FLOWERS
are the Best Valentine

BRONXVILLE

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
HAIRDRESSING
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0360—3623

Estab. 1913
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
DULETO TAILOR
CLEANING PRESSING
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

INSURANCE SERVICE
ANY KIND
ANY TIME
ANY PLACE
BAXTER & PLATE
349 East 149th St. New York City
Mott Haven 9-8148 Yonkers 4883

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3253

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Emmadine Farms, Inc.
Guernsey Milk
direct from our farms at Hopewell Junction, New York in Cream Top Bottles
30 Palmer Avenue, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Phone 4655 Enterprise 7123

SCHICK SHAVER
Shaves with comfort without soap, water, cream, lather or blades.
EVERTS-BARTHEN
DRUGGISTS
Parkway Road Tel. 1271

HARRY P. HOBLIN
INCORPORATED
Hardware
Paint
Housewares
Shop in a Hardware Store
106 Kraft Ave.
Tel. 2107

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.–2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Electrical Contractor
DECORATIVE WORK REPAIR SERVICE
Light and Power Wiring for Home or Factory
New and Used Motors
A. J. WOLF
309 19th Street Lincoln 0780

The Smith Company
PRINTING
1190 Hertel Ave. Riverside 6667

E. A. MUCHOW, Florist
57 Allen Street GA. 3994

FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

Leonard Adams, A. A. G. O.
Teacher of
PIANO—ORGAN
VOCAL COACHING
Riv. 0576 Studio—1400 Elmwood Ave.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

Telephone WA. 7137
"We Telegraph Flowers"
WIESE FLORIST
Flowers
for Everybody
F. T. D. Member
206-307 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

A $42.50
Ostermoor Mattress
at $29.85
HENS & KELLY CO.
Main and Mohawk Streets
BUFFALO

AAA Coal & Coke Co.
READING
Try our laundered Coal
Try our Domestic Coke
Try our Wood
Try our Coal Budget Plan
Phone JE 1580

Country Bottled Milk
WILBER FARMS DAIRY
ROBERT E. RICH, Mgr.
444 Vermont St. GA. 3211

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

GLOVERSVILLE

Feb. 12th to 19th
Roman Stripe
ROGRAIN Stockings
$1.08
Regular Price $1.35
ARGERSINGER'S

Gignacs
Ladies' Better Apparel
Gloversville, N. Y.

The New Imperial Washable WALLPAPERS
are ready for your approval
Cowles, Brown & Co.

Albany 1st Prize Meat Products
Prime MEATS of all kinds and Monarch Finer Foods
Putman's Markets
Johnstown Gloversville

For VALENTINE DAY
Give Novelties and Fancy Hearts
WHITMAN'S, PAGE & SHAW and DURAND'S CHOCOLATES
Boston Candy Store

Our Semi-Annual Shoe Clearance of Quality FOOTWEAR
with prices greatly reduced is NOW in full swing
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

WALLPAPER
of Outstanding Distinction
is now on display at CARLSON'S Store. If you can't come in, phone us and we will gladly send a book to your home.
CARLSON'S
Wallpaper Paint 28 So. Main St. Gloversville, N. Y. Varnish Glass

Farhart Garage
Buick and Pontiac
Sales and Service
Gloversville 4034 Johnstown 646

ITHACA

Treman, King & Co.
We welcome your patronage
WITH
Fine Quality Merchandise
Fair Prices
Courteous, prompt service

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
BOOL'S Flowerdale
Phone 2758 215 East State St.

PECK'S
"FURNITURE OF MERIT"
50th Anniversary Sale
thruout year
State at Cayuga Ithaca, N. Y. Central Avenue Cortland, N. Y.
"Established 1888"

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a classified advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

KENMORE

The WIGGERY Inc.
THOS. J. BOYLE, Prop.
All Branches of Beauty Culture
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE
Riverside 3111
Mon., Wed. and Fri. Evenings

REMEMBER MOTHER
Your First VALENTINE
HOUSE—Florist
4 Landers Road Kenmore
RI. 0525

Superior Quality
MILK
CREAM
BUTTERMILK
CHOCOLATE MILK
OSBORN DAIRY
1712 MILITARY RD. Ri. 2946

Groceries Delicatessen
WERNER'S
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Home-Made Salads, Stews, Cakes and Cookies
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri 2564

Office 91 Euclid Ave. Phone Ri. 6140
JOHN WILES
Coal and Coke
Kenmore, N. Y.

LARCHMONT

General Electric Refrigerators
Easy Washing Machines
Hoover Vacuum Cleaners
Electric Dish Washers
G. W. MERRELL
1921 Palmer Avenue

Long Island

BALDWIN

Rebuilt Like New
Electrolux
Cleaner With Attachments $16.95
Guaranteed One Year
Baldwin General Supply Co.
on the corner
Merrick Road and So. Grand Ave.
BALDWIN TEL. BALDWIN 1492

frank hair stylist
72 merrick rd baldwin l. i.
Baldwin 4767

J. Schiffmacher
Smith St. Service Station
GULF
Smith St. and Grand Ave.
Just North of R. R. at the Right
TEL. 6473

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

The Most Appropriate Valentine—Flowers
DALSIMER
Far Rockaway Cedarhurst

FLUSHING

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743—9 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Flowers by Wire
Drake's
Art in Flowers
Fl. 9-1881 40-09 150th St.

GIFTS
Books Cards Candy
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 Kissena Boulevard

Fashion Shoe Shop
FOOTWEAR FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Next Door to Western Union 38 MAIN STREET TEL. FL. 9-2734

Coal — Coke
Fuel Oil
COUNTY FUEL CO.
Incorporated
170th Street and L. I. R. R.
Flushing 7-5100

NEW SPRING DRESSES ARRIVING DAILY
$10.95 and up
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 Northern Blvd.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

FLUSHING—Bayside

RICHTER, Flowers
for St. Valentine's Day
We deliver within a radius of 20 miles. Daily deliveries to Manhattan.
Rocky Hill Road near Cross Island Blvd. Bayside 9-2841

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS

THE COTTAGE
Home-Made Cakes, Pies, Breads and Tea Dainties
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
Closed Sundays
72-15 Austin Street Bou. 8-1777

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co.
Incorporated
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN ST. BOU. 8-6682

Follow Cupid's Arrow for Valentines at
THE INN GIFT AND KNIT SHOP
19 STATION SQUARE Bou. 8-8290

MAJESTIC-ORION
Cleaner, Dyer, Tailor
All work done on premises
Same Day Service
Forest Hills 7228 Austin St. Bou. 8-1516
Rego Park 9534 Queens Blvd. Newtown 9-7350

It's a Treat to Eat Good Meat
Austin Court Market
71-15 AUSTIN ST. Bou. 8-1400—1401
Something New! HONOR BRAND
Fresh Frosted Fruits and Vegetables

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

Flowers
Speak Louder Than Words
Valentine's Day Is Coming!
KOOPMANNS FLORIST, INC.
81-40 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 7-5913

FREEPORT

Irving Men's Shop
Now Running Their
February Sale
80 South Main Street Freeport

Exide
All makes of Batteries Serviced
Sinclair Service Station
HARRIGAN & BONNIWELL, Props.
Grove St., cor. Merrick Rd., Freeport

Valentine Cards
Freeport Drug Shop
76 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Buy Here at Cut Rate

Valentine's Day
FEBRUARY 14TH
"Gifts for your Dearest Valentine"
HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDBAGS AND HANKIES
CAROL GREEN'S
60 So. Main St. Freeport, L. I.

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Nassau Bootery
A WIDE VARIETY OF QUALITY FOOTWEAR
For Children and Adults
64 Middle Neck Rd. Tel. G. N. 2172

Arthur L. Bradley, Inc.
COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
Good Food
Courteous Service Cleanliness
36 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

GREAT NECK—On The Sound
New York's Lovely Suburb
DESIRABLE HOMES
For Sale or Rent
HAROLD R. YOUNG
35 Middle Neck Road Phone 1615

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties
Repairs of All Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK RD. Phone G. N. 45

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. J. WILLIAMS WALL PAPER AND PAINTS
Hemp. 4877
NEWEST COLORINGS and DESIGNS
Visit Our New Showrooms
Free Parking—Opposite Police Headquarters
11 N. FRANKLIN ST., HEMPSTEAD

Florists and Nurserymen
Valentine Novelties
Geo. Peters & Sons, Inc.
ROSE GROWERS
Franklin Street and Graham Avenue
123 HEMPSTEAD 456

BETTER SAFETY-TESTED USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Main and Bedell Streets

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

Redwood Lumber and Greenhouse Specialties
CARL MIRSCHEL
Lumber Yard—Building Materials
Phones Hempstead 3141, Floral Park 3618
P. O. Box 92, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
HEMPSTEAD TPKE. NEAR NASSAU BLVD.

1st ANNIVERSARY FURNITURE SALE
Reductions 10 to 30%
Albert's Furniture Co., Inc.
267 Front Street
Budget Payments Hempstead 1603

HEMPSTEAD
Garden City

Marcel from Paris Inc.
Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bollotte, Manager
169 7th Street
Hempstead 7243

HOLLIS

Best's Bakery
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

HUNTINGTON

JAMES & HAWKINS INC.
276 Main Street
HARDWARE - PAINT
HOUSE FURNISHINGS

JACKSON HEIGHTS

FIELDS
LADIES'-BOYS'-GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Ave.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

Oxford Meat Market
MEATS—POULTRY
PROVISIONS—FISH
Orders Promptly Delivered
80-18 37th Ave. Tel. Newtown 9-1662

The Home of Smart MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring ADAM HATS
3747 82ND STREET Open Evenings

Lorna Cut Rate Cosmetic and Hosiery Shoppe
The Original Cut Rate Cosmetic and Perfume Shop in Jackson Heights
37-09 82nd Street Newtown 9-7412

Betty Hat Shop
3731 82nd Street
Hats Ready Made and Made to Order—3.95 up

After the Show
DIXIE SANDWICH SHOP RESTAURANT, Inc.
37-52 82ND STREET
Among Appetizing Specials
Waffles with Brookfield Sausages
Luncheon .... 55c to 75c
Dinner .... 55c to 85c
Also à la carte

Let RUBIN Furnish Your Kitchen
Oil Cloth—Venetian Blinds
Special on Wear-ever Aluminum
8107 Northern Blvd. Hav. 9-0176

JAMAICA

SILVERTOG DRESS SHOPPE
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses
Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD Jamaica 3-0186
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4330

LYNBROOK

VALENTINES
Having a Valentine Party?
You will find just the right Invitations, Table Decorations, Place Cards, Favors and Prizes at
Walter S. Miller, Jr.
92 Atlantic Avenue Phone Lyn 837

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK
(Continued)

Send Flowers to Your Valentine
Lynbrook's House of Flowers
3 Union Avenue Tel. Lyn 2484

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coal Fuel
Coke White-Red Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

RED ROBIN
Good Wholesome Food, Refined Surroundings
LUNCHEON DAILY 45c
DINNER WEEK DAYS 75c
SUNDAYS $1.00
Bridge Parties, Clubs, etc. Catered to
431 Merrick Road Phone Lyn 6346
Three Blocks West 5 Corners

M. L. LEVISON
Sale of
Wearever Utensils
Hardware Housefurnishings
Nu-Enamel Paint Floor Coverings
35 ATLANTIC AVENUE LYN 75

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

CHARLES KRULL
Plumbing
Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating Oil Burners
65 First Street Phone Lyn 3423

MANHASSET

WRIGHT HARDWARE
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store
MANHASSET

PATCHOGUE

Swezey Coal & Feed Co.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones {Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

QUEENS VILLAGE

Confidential Charge Accounts
Tishman's We buy old gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-2335

SAMUEL SCHNEIDER
I Am Equipped to Serve Your Every Need in
FURS
96-11 Springfield Blvd.
Queens Village, L. I.
Near Jamaica Ave. MIssouri 7-0527

'blue coal'—Koppers Coke
Call Hollis 5-7900
Hempstead Tpk. and 227th St.
Ask for FREE TRIAL of Blue Coal Automatic Heat Regulator
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JAHN'S
Send a Heartful of our Home Made Chocolates to Your Valentine
SODA CANDY LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Ave.
Next to R-K-O Vir. 7-3888

checker pastry shop
Pies made to order. Delicious home-made cookies of unusual design.
LUNCHEON DINNER 5:30 to 8 P. M.
MARIE BUTTNER
Phone Virginia 7-0219 117-10 Jamaica Ave.

"blue coal"—Koppers Coke
Call Jamaica 6-7900
134-01 94th Avenue
Ask for FREE TRIAL of Blue Coal Automobile Heat Regulator
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Blvd.
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2586

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
A dinner of the better kind
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

TYPEWRITERS
Royal or Remington Portables also
Rebuilt Typewriters at Popular Prices
Typewriters rented and repaired
LIPSCHUTZ
114-10 Jamaica Ave. Cleve. 3-9067

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

NOW
PORK—BEEF—CHICKENS
Cooked by VAPOBROYLER
(New Scientific Cooking Process)
A new service for housewives which eliminates cooking at home. All high-grade meats which you purchase in any of our stores may be Vapobroyled at an additional cost of only 3 cents a lb. Rich, brown gravy included FREE! Step in now!
Everbest Pork Provision Co.
120-11 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-8871
110-26 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0456

ROCKVILLE CENTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
Mobilgas Simonizing
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves. R. V. C. 3677

TEL. ROCKVILLE CENTRE 648
MURRAY HILL 2-2900
We Specialize in Tax Matters
WILLIAM J. MARKS & Company
Accountants and Auditors
17 East 42nd St., New York City

Phone Rockville Centre 7929
33 S. Park
VALENTE
Your Hairdresser
Hair Styling
Permanent Waving a Specialty

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

REBUILT WASHING MACHINES
VACUUM CLEANERS
The Electric Shop
Harry Hobby, Mgr.
125 N. PARK AT GRAND
ROCKVILLE CEN. 6429

ST. ALBANS

WOOD MOTOR SALES & SERVICE, INC.
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
CUrtis 8314
Foch Blvd. and Fostermeadow Road
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

ST. ALBANS—Laurelton

Gas Burners * Oil Burners
Automatic Heating Equipment
Electrolux Gas Refrigerators
Heating Contracting Plumbing
Sorensen's Gas and Oil Burner Service
231-26 Merrick Rd. Laurelton 8-7881

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS
Phone 89 Pharmacy Phone 89
110 Mamaroneck Ave.
Elizabeth Arden Agency

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 5300-J 9-11 A. M. Daily, Except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

Specialists in the etiquette of
FLOWERS
for Formal Occasion
House of Flowers
Proctor Bldg. Oakwood 9639

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2800

Vick's Service Station
—Hillcrest 5566—
East Sanford Boulevard and South Columbus Ave.
We shall welcome the opportunity of serving your gasoline and oil needs.
Gulf Oil Products Used Exclusively

Monogrammed Stationery
New Styles New Colors
48-Hour Service
No Die Necessary
FRED C. ROSCHER
19 Fourth Ave. Oak. 7410

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St. Ph. Oakwood 8646

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

Maison Guinness
All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
Licensed Zotos Permanent Wave Salon
11 STEVENS AVENUE
Tel. Oakwood 3890
Open Monday, Friday and Saturday evenings.

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

Dependable
Men's Wear
at Moderate Cost
T. A. FARRINGTON
54 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

KENDALL OIL GAS SUNOCO OILS GOODRICH TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

Newburgh Kennel Supply Co.
Food and Supplies for Your Dogs Cats, Birds and Fish
360 Broadway Tel. 595

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAVE YOUR WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY REPAIRING DONE BY THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED JEWELER ON MAIN STREET
D. W. SIMPSON
496 Main St. New Rochelle 237

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate. PHONE N R 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle
NEW ROCHELLE 2520

Rudolph HAIRDRESSER, Inc.
PERMANENT WAVER
274 North Avenue New Rochelle, N. Y. Near Lockwood Ave.

NOOK AND CORNER TEA ROOM
The "DINNER AT HOME" Atmosphere
We Feature Homemade Cakes and Pastry
LUNCHEON .35-.65
DINNER .65-.75
SUNDAY DINNER .85
COR. HUGUENOT and CENTRE AVE. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

SOLD RENTED REPAIRED
Prompt, Guaranteed Service
All American Typewriter Co.
41 LAWTON ST. NEW ROCHELLE 2763
61 SO. BDWAY. YONKERS 9727

In Our UPHOLSTERY *and* GENERAL INTERIORS
We embody a rare combination . . .
GOOD CRAFTSMANSHIP PLUS REASONABLE PRICES
OPENDACK'S, Inc.
PHONE 4380 NEW ROCHELLE

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

Experiments Are Costly!
Our Corset Fitters Are Graduate Corsetieres
La Rose Shoppe
555 Main St., New Rochelle (Kresge Bldg.)
IT COSTS NO MORE TO HAVE THE BEST!

For Better Printing Call N. R. 5111
THE LITTLE PRINT
236 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

DELLWOOD Creami-Rich MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call: Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle 3232; Oakwood 8600; Irvington 1262 or Marble 7-1400.

RUBY LANE STORES
550 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
"READY-TO-USE" DRY GOODS
Other Stores throughout Westchester, Long Island and New Jersey

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division Street

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Styles One Price
All Sizes $6.50
RED CROSS SHOE STORE
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
514 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

CLOTHES
for MEN and BOYS
BENJAMIN'S. Inc.
23 Mechanic St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Free Parking Space Opposite

SLOAN'S
HOME MADE CANDIES
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
LUNCHEONETTES
596 Main St. New Rochelle 8876
STYLE and DURABILITY

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Paradise Beauty Shop
Featuring The new Frederics Permanent at 5.00
ZOTOS (Machineless) EUGENE, NESTLE Methods also featured.
PARADISE BEAUTY SHOP
Telephone for an appointment. Fordham 4-7466
50 E. FORDHAM RD.

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Styles One Price
All Sizes $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
2960 THIRD AVE., near 153rd Street

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1819 9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Styles One Price
All Sizes $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
296 LIVINGSTON STREET

PRINTING A Quality and Service That Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1460 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries—any part of U S A

Schroeder Bros.
1507 Flatbush Ave. Cor. Ave. "H" Phone MA. 6-7620

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Styles One Price
All Sizes $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
21 WEST 39TH ST., near 5th Ave.
534 MADISON AVE., at 54th St.
1540 THIRD AVENUE, at 86th St.

Arthur H. Cohen
INSURANCE
505 Fifth Ave. MU 2-3224

Madame Louise Berthelon
For a Careful Permanent and a Stylish Coiffure
Thorough Shampooing Also Marcel Waving
516 FIFTH AVENUE
At 43rd Street Murray Hill 6-0614

Staten Island

HUGUENOT PARK

Premium Coal and Coke
Best Red Ash and Premium White Ash Coal and KOPPERS COKE
A. Gilmour Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

NEW DORP

Koch-Hall Paint Co.
"One of Staten Island's Most Complete Paint Stores"
16-18 NEW DORP LANE
(Cor. Second Street)
Phone DOngan Hills 6-0333

NEW YORK

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

MacDONALD'S
PREMIER FLOWER SHOP
409 Third Street
Opp. Niagara County Savings Bank
We Telegraph Flowers

PEEKSKILL

Emmadine Farms
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2327
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7007

M. A. BURNS MARKET
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Meats and Groceries
943 Second Street Telephone 433

PELHAM

Pel-Mel BEAUTY SALON
Beauty Lingers Longest Where It Is Cared For Most.
133 Wolf's Lane
Near Sparks Ave., Pelham, N. Y.
Phone Pelham 1130

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelhams Flower Shop"
Poinsettias, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Pelham 3389 211 Wolf's Lane
Tel. PELHAM 2838

HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kolb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

POUGHKEEPSIE

It's LUCKEY'S FIRST
On Bargain Carnival Days
Feb. 10, 11, 12
Luckey, Platt & Co.

Emmadine Farms
INCORPORATED
715 Main Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Phone 5399 — N. Cedar St., Beacon, N. Y., Phone 197

Saltford Says:
Your Washington's Birthday Party will not be complete without flowers.

A large variety of
Cakes Pastries Cookies
for your St. Valentine Party
Theresa Bake Shop
272 Main Street, Near Market

It's BAUER'S *For* BARGAINS
DRESSES, $1.00 up
COATS, $5.00 up
Bargain Carnival Days
10th — 11th — 12th
260 MAIN STREET

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Glen 6037 9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The CORNUCOPIA INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON
DINNER, 50c to $1.25

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N Y

EVELYN SMITH SHOP
Art plus Beautiful Silk
STOCKINGS
Reg. 89c—2 pr. $1.50
BAGS GLOVES
STOCKINGS
JEWELRY FLOWERS
JAY-WATERS, Inc., 8 Clinton Ave. So.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen 6161

Valentine Headquarters
Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
On the Avenue at Stillson Street

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

WE wish to thank the Monitor Readers for the liberal Patronage we have been honored with in the past. May we be favored with the opportunity to serve you in the future with our High Quality Products?

Milk Cream
Ice Cream Orangeade
Chocolate Milk Buttermilk
Tomato Juice Butter

McConnell Milk & Ice
INC.
60 N. Main St. Pittsford, N. Y.

INSURE
Your Car, Home or Business
with
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester, N. Y.
and SAVE MONEY

Elder's Market
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries Meats Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes One Price
All Styles $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
23 EAST AVENUE

Smart-Form
A Foundation Garment
Girdles, Brassieres
Mrs. Margaret Bouman
273 Alexander Street
Main 5491 or Monroe 122

RYE

THEODORE FREMD'S MARKET
Established in 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Tel. 152 and 153 Purchase Street

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Timken Burner Sales and Service
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 2726
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N Y

INSURANCE
CONSULT
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
KENNETH L. METZ, Vice-Pres.
Be Sure — Insure
Harwood Building Scarsdale 2100

Depole Produce Market
30 Garth Road Tel. Scars. 4400
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
We stock many Monitor advertised items including
Heinz Food Products 57 VARIETIES
We Wish to Announce the Opening of a Branch Store at
8 CHASE ROAD
Popham Hall Apts. Tel. Sc. 3280-3146

LINDEN'S
Fine Pastry Home Made Candies
ALSO AT 46 GARTH ROAD

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N Y
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

SCHENECTADY

Barney's
MAYTAG and APEX
WASHING MACHINES
Sales and Service
217-223 State Street Ph. 4-4811

Let Books
Answer your Gift Problems—
Mail orders filled
Union Book Co., Inc.
257 State Street

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

You Need No Longer Be Told That You Have an Expensive Foot
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 9-2197 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes One Price
All Styles $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
439 SOUTH SALINA STREET

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

DOWNYFLAKE SHOP
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Opp. Onondaga Hotel

Frederick W. Bultmann
Quality Flowers
Moderately Priced
124 E. Washington St. Tel. 2-4421

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4184

HOLZWARTH'S
Groceries—Meats—Vegetables
Delivery Service
1004 Lancaster Ave. Tel. 6-2121, 6-2122

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries — Meats — Fish
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 South Salina Tel. 4-3138

UTICA

February Sale of
WASH FROCKS
Colorful cottons, as lovely as spring flowers. Hubrite and other famous makes, fashioned in the new 1938 manner. You'll want several now, while there are so many from which to choose, $1.98 to $6.50.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

INSURANCE
Fire • Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica.
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 Columbia St. Tel. 4-0133
Just back of First Citizens Bank

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 3-4169 1125 CONKLIN AVE.

"LYNN" "LONERGAN" "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates without obligation
Service on all makes
LUX BROS.
(L. & D. Sales Agency, Inc.)
213 Elizabeth St Utica N Y Ph 4-0320

Heath Motor Service, Inc.
Modern Automotive Service for All Cars
Socony Gas—Electrical Repairs
225 Oriskany St., West at Broadway
Phone 4-2523

Walk-Over Shoes
Men's — Women's
Where shoes are fitted—not merely sold
SPECIAL SALE NOW ON!
241 Genesee St. Utica 4-1842

WATERTOWN

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

NEW YORK

WATERTOWN
(Continued)

MARK DOWN Furniture Sale
Every Piece of Furniture Reduced
EMPSALL'S

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1977-W 9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hamilton and Bulova Watches—Terms
BURNAM'S
183 Main St., Northcourt Bldg.

CLEARANCE
Evening and Dinner Dresses
Formerly to $16.95, Reduced to $5.95 up
Phyllis Jane
17 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 7090
Other Phyllis Jane Shops in Yonkers and Port Chester

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 832

Beautycraft
Complete Beauty Service for the Discriminating Woman
140 MAMARONECK AVE.
Phone W. P. 240

RODWAL MARKET
High Grade Meats
Poultry - Provisions
Sea Food
50 LAKE ST.
Free Delivery
Tel. W P 2278—2279

Did You Get a Burpee Seed Catalogue? They are FREE! Seed is in stock now. We suggest that you make out your list of garden and flower seeds and let us put them up for you now.
Burpee's Seeds Grow
FOWLER & SELLARS CO.
HARDWARE DEPARTMENT STORE
80 MAIN STREET Tel. W. P. 4300

Final Week
Florsheim Shoe Sale
Now $8.45 Most Styles
D. F. MURPHY
in Stone's Clothes Shop
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

√ Visit our Soda Fountain
√ Get acquainted with our Toiletries Dept. featuring Elizabeth Arden, Dorothy Gray, Yardley, Lentheric, Matchabelli, Pierre.
HARRY A. REYNOLDS PHARMACY
91 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 8656

WHIFFEN ELECTRIC CO
83 MARTINE AVE. W. P. 3100
ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS
MAINTENANCE—LIGHTING
FIXTURES and SUPPLIES

Free Instructions In
Dennison Homespun Handwork
Demonstration Feb. 15th to 26th
VICKERMAN PARTY & GIFT SHOP, Inc.
116 Mamaroneck Ave. Opp. B. Altman & Co.

Ruth Seymour, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
Complete Beauty Service
Cosmetics and Hair Ornaments
173 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 7212

COMPLETE LINE OF TOILETRIES
DRUSS'—ROEMER'S PHARMACIES
2 W. Post Road, Tel. W P 1500 — 196 Main Street, Tel. W P. 260
Free Delivery

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 East Post Road Tel. W. P. 4235

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones: W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

YONKERS

CHARLES
Fruit and Vegetable Markets
A store in your neighborhood
Call Nepperhan for All Stores 6300

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Choice Meat, Poultry
PHONES 4720—1806 42 LAWRENCE ST.

"At Your Service"
Hudson Fuel Company
Nepperhan 4900
Ask for Miss Dorothy Fisher, who will tell you all about Cer-ti-fied Coal—Socony Fuel Oil.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Carlisle in Des Moines Register
Turning On the Heat

—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle
The World Champion Filibuster

—Carlisle in Des Moines Register
Around and Around and Around

—Warren in Buffalo Evening News
The Bridge That Defies Niagara

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Progress of Humanity

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Invalid Ballots

Question: Our bylaws governing the election of board members provide that "every member present shall vote for seven members who are eligible for the office." What is the status of a ballot that contains fewer than seven names? or which contains the names of persons not eligible?

Answer: Under the general rule and custom of parliamentary law, a vote for any eligible name is credited so long as the ballot does not contain more than the maximum number required. A bylaw which conflicts with this general rule and makes invalid a ballot which contains fewer than the requisite number should be more explicit and more carefully worded than the one quoted. However, there seems little doubt that it is so intended; and under that construction a ballot containing fewer than seven eligible names should be reported by the tellers as an illegal ballot, although included in the total number of ballots cast.

Brevities

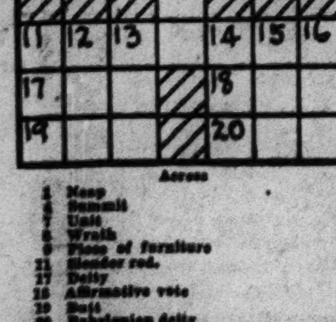
Detroit News: What's the future for a skater in jumping over barrels, other than more barrels?

St. Louis Star Times: How to add a touch of realism to a motion picture: Let the heroine pick up a telephone and get a wrong number.

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Be generous in tipping the hat-check girl. The man she works for—and hands the money over to—may have a large family to support.

Milwaukee Journal: Two novelties are expected to grow out of the White House consultations on installment buying—the uneasy payment and the low-pressure salesman.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1 Nasp
4 Summit
7 Unit
8 Wrath
9 Piece of furniture
11 Slender rod.
17 Deity
18 Affirmative vote
19 Suit
20 Babylonian deity

Down

1 Resinous substance
2 Peruvian plant
3 Textile fabric
5 Metal
6 Fondle
10 Electrified particle
11 Indian weight
12 Kentucky blue-grass
13 Doctrine
14 Gentle blow
15 Solution leached from ashes
16 Long fish

(Answer Appears Among Advertisements)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor]

Cryptogram

It seems appropriate at this time to include a quotation by Abraham Lincoln in our cryptograms. Its many short words should make it easy to solve.

"ABE XY ZQSB TQJEZ EZQE NJLZE VQUBY VJLZE; QOF JO EZQE TQGE ABE XY EH EZB BOF FQNB EH FH HXN FXED QY KB XOFBNYEQOF JE."

A Rebus

This is shared by a Chicago puzzler. A 5-letter word is represented below in rebus form. The lines below offer a clue:

THS

Some of these point out
the right track
When a tough crypt you
try to crack.

Letter Changing

A Philadelphia reader shares this letter-changing problem. Following the usual rules, try changing FISH to FOWL in 7 moves.

In How Many Hours?

A train running 40 miles an hour left a station 45 minutes before a second train running 45 miles an hour. In how many hours will the second train overtake the first?

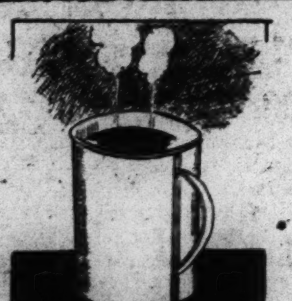
Fun With Antonyms

The popularity of "Fun With Synonyms" which calls for its use in this column twice a week also extends to "Antonyms"

1	potent	implacable	
2	irritable	brief	
3	parallel	weak	
4	harmful	divisible	
5	kindred	inactive	
6	restricted	beneficial	
7	inseparable	crossing	
8	animated	calm	
9	lengthy	boundless	
10	lenient	unrelated	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

With the Inventors



New Cup

Now we have a paper cup with a handle! Remember the hot drink in the ordinary paper cup? It was usually too hot to handle—no pun intended. Credit for the device goes to Henry Jenett, Englewood, N. J., who was given United States patent No. 2,082,005.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Metal Widgets

One morning a young man appeared at our door displaying a small, rounded object which he explained was a way to keep dust out of corners.

For a small sum, he tacked one of these widgets in each corner of each of our rooms, making a moldinglike curve from wall to floor designed to prevent dust from collecting in the corners.

Such a clever, practical help to housekeeping was meeting with almost instant response, and the young man was earning needed money in this way.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Run Mending

It appears that there is a fine and profitable opportunity for shoe shine stands, if they add on another department. In London, a number of women are mending runs in ladies' hosiery. This work is accomplished right on the sidewalks. Footrests are furnished while the mending is being done.

Why not a separate department in shoe shine stands and parlors, to be managed by women?—M. H. H., Long Beach, Calif.

Quotation for Today

FROM now, guard your thoughts; for if it is true that yesterday's wrong thought gives birth to the trials of today, it is equally certain that today's right thinking will generate joy for the morrow.

—HOPE LA GALLIENNE

How to See the Pyramids in Comfort

Monitor Camera Club From Eleanor N. Knowles, Long Island City, N. Y.

Cheops, One of the Group of the Pyramids of Ghizeh, as Seen From Verandah of Mena House

In Lighter Vein

Now She Does

"And was your last place a good one, Janet?"

"Well, mum, I used not to think so."—London Herald.

On the Run

Explorer: "A tiger will not harm you if you carry a white walking-stick."

Voice: "Yeah, but how fast must you carry it?"—Pearson's.

—London Evening News

"I'm sorry, officer, but I lost control of it in a toy store."

Mr. Webster Defines

"What would you say a potent conversationalist is?"

"A married man on a visit away from home!"

Keeping Them

American: "Crooners are very popular over in America."

Englishman: "Crooners over in America are also very popular in this country."

How to Enjoy Oneself

Woman next door: "Here is a piece of cake for you, Donald."

Donald: "Thank you."

Woman: "I like to hear little boys say, Thank you!"

Donald: "Give me a couple pieces more and you can have a grand time."

Tactless

The cinema manager tapped the billposter on the shoulder. "You'll have to be more careful about these bills, Jim!" he exclaimed.

"Why, what's the matter?" Jim inquired.

"Well, next week's film is called 'The Silent Woman' and you've stuck it above a small bill which says, 'The World's Greatest Mystery.'"—Pathfinder.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

For Men Only!

For a party of both men and women this game is a scream, and is enjoyed especially by all the women present, who must have provided all the materials for the "men dressmakers." These materials consist of a square piece of cloth (any size), one button, a needle, some thread, and a pair of scissors.

One at a time all the men players must seat themselves in a chair in the middle of the room and must thread the needle and sew on the button; and the one who sews it on the quickest and neatest gets a prize.

This game can be one of speed, all the men starting at the same time—with a prize awarded to the man who finishes first.—R. R. S., Denver.

Jest a Minute

"Mr. Tibbett, would you mind helping me a bit with the middle part of 'Home on the Range'?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Neighbors

Audubon, Iowa

The corn would run 40 bushels to the acre, Max Hardie, young Audubon County (Iowa) farmer was estimating one morning in late September, as he looked over the rolling 50 acres of tall brown stalks. He'd have to hire some help, he figured; but even then, he'd be ahead this year.

But before the ears were flying against the bang boards, Hardie's bewildered young widow could think of nothing but the automobile mishap that had seemingly wrecked her home and their plans, of her four small children and her own helplessness in managing this big farm.

"Oh, Mother!" seven-year-old Mary shouted from the window, "come and see! It's a caravan like they have in the desert, only it's horses and wagons!"

Mrs. Hardie looked out the kitchen window toward the south valley. It was a caravan—for wagon after wagon with high bang boards on the side was clattering up the draw.

"They're turning in here!" Mary shouted ecstatically.

Speechless, Mrs. Hardie watched the wagons turn in at her cornfield gate just beyond the barnyard. One man was waving his arms and shouting at the men driving the wagons. Then he came toward the house. Wiping her hands on the tie-on apron, she smoothed back her dark bobbed hair with an unsteady hand.

"These fellows have come to husk your corn," the big fellow said. "I'll look over your cribs, if you don't mind, and we'll have it all done by night."

"Oh——" touching her hand to her throat.

"The women'll be along soon to help with dinner," he laughed, turning toward the big red barn and the corn cribs.

"Thirty-five teams!" Mary exclaimed. "And there must be at least a hundred men—and now there are cars coming up the road!"

Mary was right. There were 35 teams and 97 men. For hours the barrage of corn against the bang boards continued. Only when the corn was in the cribs did the men come to the house to dinner, which had been prepared by eight women who came in cars. Laughter and joy ran high.

That night, sitting by the round-burner kerosene lamp, Mrs. Hardie leafed through her worn little Testament. It seemed she had read something somewhere about "pure religion and undefiled before God"—something about visiting "the fatherless and widows in their affliction." But her eyes blurred, she closed the book; and an inarticulate prayer—an odor of a sweet savor—arose to the Giver of all good.

Daily Anecdote

'Another's Burden'

One day as Dwight L. Moody, the famous evangelist, sat down to his work, he saw through his window a student trudging along toward the station with an immensely heavy bag. Moody turned back to his desk and sought to forget the incident; but every time he looked at his Bible he could see only the boy with his heavy burden.

"At length," he said, "I could stand it no longer. I hitched up my horse, overtook the student, and carried him and his baggage to the station. When I returned to my house I was able to plunge into my work with a free and glad heart."

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that fact let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."

A Rebus: S in T S, HINTS.

Letter Changing: Fish, fist, mist, most, moot, foot, fool, fowl.

In How Many Hours?: 6 hours.

Fun with Antonyms: Potent-weak; irritable-calm; parallel-crossing; harmful-beneficial; kindred-unrelated; restricted-boundless; inseparable-divisible; animated-inactive; lengthy-brief; lenient-implacable.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Oh—We Hope Not*

By LE PELLEY

The Adventures of Waddles—*Waddles Drives to Quackburg*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1938 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

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• Editorials •

Meeting the Relief Need

AT A TIME when everyone hoped unemployment in the United States would be disappearing it becomes evident that some fairly extensive provision for the destitute and jobless will have to be renewed. How this can be done with maximum effectiveness and minimum addition to an already heavy public debt is a problem before the nation.

President Roosevelt reportedly is about to send a special message to Congress asking a deficiency appropriation of $250,000,000 for relief and a relaxing of the Woodrum amendment which contemplated that the $1,500,000,000 provided last June should last through the fiscal year. Four mid-western mayors urged that the extra appropriation should be $400,000,000. At the same time Mr. Roosevelt has indicated to a left-wing delegation from the House of Representatives that for further work relief he wishes to find projects that will ultimately pay for themselves.

If this is the goal—and it is a worthy one—the pertinent question arises whether there are available undertakings in the governmental field of construction sufficient in number and of sufficient soundness to employ thus the hundreds of thousands now looking for jobs. Senator Robert J. Bulkley's proposal to allot $8,000,000,000 for ten toll super-highways crossing the nation from east to west and north to south is not a very convincing one. The United States is already better supplied with motor speedways than it is with pumps in farmhouses. There is good reason to believe that the present needs of the American people are more for consumers' goods of the types normally supplied by private industry than for new parks, playgrounds, public buildings or even power dams.

But assuming that a number of useful public projects can yet be found, it is then to be remarked that whether or not a given improvement will pay for itself or not often depends on how economically it is purchased. The same rule applies to toll bridges or rural electrification lines. If these or other works are built under the WPA policy of employing people because they are on the relief rolls instead of because they can do the job, the costs will obviously be high and the chances of self-liquidation correspondingly less.

One of two courses should certainly be taken in American relief policy before WPA is many weeks older. One way to get more for what the nation is spending would be to put the selection of this public employment on a basis of competence instead of relief status. Another would be to strike out the prevailing wage requirement as applied to relief work and so enable the Government to receive a few more hours' service in compensation for the second-rate skills which in many instances it is obliged to employ.

It is no fault of the unemployed workers or of the planners of WPA projects that in many communities, if not indeed in part of every community, it is impossible to lay out made work that exactly fits the skills of all who are on relief. It is simply a natural condition and one that ought to be realistically faced. The realistic way to face it would be to plan just as much work as can be usefully and efficiently done by the workers at hand, and then distribute direct or cash relief to the remainder who need it in such a manner as to help them get back most promptly into the stream of private employment.

The cry will be made that those who oppose the promising of work to all the unemployed are being cruel to the poor and want people to starve. That is not the fact. Social workers know that the most pitiful cases of distress during last year and this have been among families that were ineligible for local relief because they had one "employable" member, although that one employable could not get work on WPA because there were not enough projects to go around or none on which he could be used.

Work relief is fine so far as it can be soundly laid out. This newspaper has indorsed it time after time. But it should not be a fetish. Plain human kindness for those who are left off the fringes of any reasonable work program ought to dictate that a substantial portion of the next federal appropriation be distributed in direct cash relief which can go farther per dollar and do more immediate good. To this should be added provision for a greater share of local administration so that people will feel more assured in granting the sums the President is evidently about to request.

Not a Remedy

RIDDING Rhode Island racing of Walter E. O'Hara's management does not rid Rhode Island of commercialized gambling. Mr. O'Hara's resignation as head of Narragansett Park is hailed by Governor Quinn as "a victory for clean racing." But many who supported the Governor in his effort to oust the man who perverted a newspaper, used a city police force as a private army, selected candidates for public office and openly boasted about the public officials he could buy, will not be satisfied until they have destroyed the gambling system that gives an individual such political power. The appeal for "clean racing" is an anachronism experience has clearly exposed.

Race track betting has shown its hand in Rhode Island. Merchants, churchmen, labor leaders and civic welfare groups testify in increasing numbers to the harmful effects of pari-mutuel betting on the social and economic well-being of the community.

The long fight between the Narragansett promoter and the Governor was a personal struggle for political control. But to the people, the race track question means considerably more. Mr. O'Hara goes, the basic issue remains. And citizens may take decisive steps to end the issue at the next election by repealing the pari-mutuel betting law.

Bleak Days for Bossism

THESE are sad times for the gentry who for years have ruled most of the municipal governments of the United States with machines well oiled by lubricant extracted from the pockets of the taxpayers. On all sides there are indications that the depression is becoming acute in the boss-and-machine business.

First are the straits to which Tammany of New York City has been reduced. The Tammany Tiger has been put on a stern diet—not cream, but skimmed milk, and very little of that. Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and his Fusionists have given the Wigwam not one trouncing but two, and it looks as if the old days might never return—the days of pie in the sky and fat jobs at $17,500 a year.

Now, out in Kansas City, T. J. Pendergast's machine—sometimes known as Little Tammany but one which could give Big Tammany lessons in many, many directions—is facing its first real threat in many years at the March elections. A coalition of independent Democrats and Republicans has chosen Col. Fred E. Whitten as candidate for Mayor against the Pendergast machine man. What with the resurgence everywhere of a desire for good government, observers think he has a real chance of winning. So the soup may become thin in Kansas City, too.

In the East, another machine has broken an axle. The Democratic organization in Waterbury, Conn., rolled up huge majorities for years until the fall of 1937. Then it faltered and Sherwood L. Rowland was elected City Comptroller. Mr. Rowland reported to the Mayor that warrant books for all of 1936, part of 1937, and part of 1935 were missing, and asked for an impartial audit. When the City Finance Board refused to appropriate money for the audit, he threatened to seek State funds for it. The Board of Aldermen then voted $6,000. A light diet is in prospect in certain quarters in Waterbury.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, where as far back as 1925 the voters rebelled against machine-spoils government and installed the city manager plan, the city administrative head for the twelfth consecutive time has reported the closing of a year of financial soundness, with all services "well performed," the lowest tax rate ($18.88 per $1,000 of taxable property) of cities of its size, and a substantial cash balance.

The few instances named—and there are many unnamed—seem to spell one thing: The taxpayers of the United States are in revolt and the fattest days of bossism appear numbered.

Where There's Smoke

READINGS at six of the thirteen London stations engaged in observing atmospheric pollution have shown that there is a tendency toward an increase of soot and dirt in the air; and the National Smoke Abatement Society is shortly calling a conference of local authorities to consider the matter. Not without reason is London known in cockney slang as "The Smoke," and today Edinburgh might with justice renounce to her the ancient sobriquet of "Auld Reekie"; for the sovereign city has exchanged beauty for ashes, and mourns perpetually under the canopy that her subjects have raised.

The statistics are awe-inspiring, showing a deposit of from 122 to 426 tons of dirt per square mile annually—it is not so much a pollution as an interment! It is Pompeiian!

Largely, the honest householder plays the part of the villainous Vesuvius. He does not use smokeless fuel nearly enough in keeping the home fires burning. It is partly a matter of expense, and partly, no doubt, thoughtlessness; but neither aspect of the problem should be beyond remedy. The factories are to some extent subject to legislation; but the owners could co-operate more than they do. The evil is not, of course, confined to London, it is something of a blot on the escutcheon of every city; and though a great deal of progress has been made in the last forty years or so, which may be instanced in London by the comparative infrequency today of the "pea-soup" fog, it is unthinkable that the present state of affairs should be allowed to continue.

Apart from the fact that it costs the country something in the neighborhood of £80,000,000 each year, there are obvious reasons why the public should repeat the feat of their troglodytic ancestors, and escape once more out of darkness.

Lincoln Floodlight

Book News of the Day

AGAIN there comes as a candidate for thoughtful consideration, not a "new" Lincoln, but the Lincoln we have long known, revealed in a somewhat whiter light than has been thrown upon him since that cast by Herndon in 1889. In THE HIDDEN LINCOLN, by Emanuel Hertz (New York: Viking. $5) the reader is aided and led to a deeper appreciation by the reproduced letters and documents of William H. Herndon, the law partner of Abraham Lincoln when both these men were young and unknown to fame. Herndon was a faithful chronicler and a determined collector of material bearing upon the career, the character, and the characteristics of his friend.

The wealth of material made available for the use of Mr. Hertz was gathered by Mr. Herndon, it is explained, subsequent to the publication, in 1889, of his own "Life of Lincoln." Many volumes have been published in the interim, but to no other author has there been made available, according to the present compiler, the complete file of the Herndon letters and memoirs. The reader will conclude, it may be, that he knows no new or heretofore strange Lincoln. He will, it is certain, realize that he now knows Lincoln better.

But more gratifying and satisfying than this will be the realization, inescapably gained, that he is reading a contemporaneous history of a period now long past, and an eyewitness account of events then fresh in the memory of neighbors, witnesses, friends, and critics.

Lincoln did not escape the barbs of keen satire and partisan enmities. He was no more accepted as a saint or counselor in his day than are participants in legal and political battles of the present time. It would be interesting, to say the least, to know what estimate the people of today would put upon a public man who might duplicate and reincarnate the homely characteristics of Lincoln. Those who, deferentially and sincerely, attribute to him his due might not be so ready to accord to one in every way like him the honor now accorded to the Lincoln of memory.

We shall all be better prepared to answer that question for ourselves after we have read Mr. Hertz's book. Do we not, after all, somewhat grudgingly or selfishly withhold from those about us the appreciation and encouragement which might aid and fortify them, attributing all greatness and much honor to those whom we regard as great, or powerful, or wise, perhaps because of the perspective?

But the Lincoln that emerges, as it were, from the pages of this book, will not suffer from the analysis or the comparison. His place is established. No superabundance of light or lack of light can efface or dim the letters which form his name in hearts of men or the hall of fame.

F. L. P.

Dressing for Dinner

On an Ancient River

THE Arab captain, dignified, black-bearded and piercing of eye, salaams with courtesy blended with hospitality as I come on board. Apparently I, the sole passenger on this ancient stern-wheeler drifting down an ancient river, am regarded as an honored guest rather than as just one more tourist. No doubt at all of that remains when the captain himself conducts me to my cozy little cabin on the forward deck.

Presently we swing out into the stream and glide easily along past Baghdad's old terraced and balconied palaces along the Tigris, venerable reminders of the days of the Caliphs. The saffron-hued stream bears us on at three or four knots and in due time our aged machinery groans and wheezes into action and adds a couple more. To either side is fastened a deep-laden cargo barge. On their sun-baked decks scores of native passengers bound to river ports squat and recline, motionless for hours at a time. Domestic livestock of all known varieties is equally at home, reminding of a small Greek steamer plying among the Isles of the Hesperides.

A few higher caste Arabs are the only other passengers of the old stern-wheeler. One has settled himself in a warm place near the boiler, for the desert nights are cold and it is a long run to the Persian Gulf. He notes me and seems to feel that Moslem hospitality demands that some attention be paid the sole European passenger. So whenever I pass he smiles and touches his forehead in token of amity. It would be a churlish person indeed who disdained so obvious friendliness. And so when I pause he eagerly arranges for me a seat on a heap of cushions, lights a small stove and prepares Persian tea. This develops into a daily amenity. In fact, I am put to it to escape its repetitions several times during the day.

My friend is clearly of high degree and some education. He has a very scanty English vocabulary which he strains to its utmost in the endeavor to discover who I am, where I am going, and what for. He takes me for British at first, but upon my correcting him is even more interested. An American. Ah, he has a cousin in America. That is not surprising if you are acquainted with the Near East. Every family from Brindisi to Basra has at least one kinsman somewhere in the Western World.

We are passing through one of the oldest regions known to recorded history. Just yonder below the southern horizon lie the ruins of Babylon and Ur and even more ancient Sumerian Kish. Nearer at hand, indeed almost beside us on the river's edge, is the towering Arch of Ctesiphon rising 200 feet from the level plain, its hard-baked bricks and tenacious mortar intact despite the passing of thirty centuries. In its shadow huddle today the black tents and thatch shacks of the Arabs, just as throughout all those centuries. Their herds and flocks graze quietly along the banks of the yellow Tigris, whose very hue seems to suggest incomputable age.

We tie up for some time at Kut-el-Amara, scene of Townsend's surrender in 1916, peaceable enough today with the Arabs and desert nomads thronging the market-place, elders and little children gathering curiously at the jetty to regard the strange craft and her yet more astonishing European passenger.

Now the ancient river twists and turns and meanders across the country in any and every direction, often scorning the directions laid out for it upon the maps, cutting through the desert a new channel almost overnight, trying to hide itself among the tall reeds until nobody but an Arab skipper accustomed to its temperamental ways could find it again.

Often it becomes so narrow that we bump from bank to bank, one of our barges recoiling from one sandy shore to force the other aground on the opposite. Navigation is a puzzle and an uncertainty. But our Arab captain, standing in grave imperturbability on his bridge, is calm and unconcerned, signaling now "stop!" now "full speed astern!" now "half ahead!" He deals with the temperamental Tigris with confidence but not with undue familiarity, and the fall of night and complete darkness upon the desert finds his navigation as efficient and not less unconcerned.

And then on the fourth day as the sun's disappearance throws a rosy haze across the unbroken sands there comes presently the first glimpse of the lights of Basra, ancient port at the head of the Persian Gulf, halting-place for the caravans from China to the Near East and Europe for two thousand years. Today you can cover a large part of that route by motor-omnibus, of which the first stage is from Basra to Teheran. But on the leisurely way to the East which we are following, our next step is a steamer down the Persian Gulf to Bombay by way of many strange and little-known ports.

M. T. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

Third-Term Fantasies

By Frank L. Perrin

WE COME, quite naturally, to form our estimates of the character, ambitions and perspicacity of persons with whom we do not associate familiarly day by day, from the testimony of those whose contacts and opportunities for observation are more frequent. The greater the distances which separate us from those we might wish to know and observe more intimately, the more necessary it becomes to depend upon such voluntary or requested testimony from such witnesses. This is true, of course, in respect to political leaders in countries other than our own. It is measurably true even when the opportunities for observation are more frequent.

But even citizens of the United States who feel no restraint or limitation upon free contact even with their President, whether they are classified and catalogued as big or little business men, are inclined to form their day-by-day impressions and judgments regarding the course of affairs in Washington from the pen-pictures and opinions expressed by observers and newspaper correspondents who keep closely in touch with and are hourly informed concerning changing trends and shifting policies in Washington. These men and women are like sentinels upon a signal tower. Their responsibility is not to the servants of the people, but to the people who have a right to demand that they be served honestly, efficiently, and, it is hoped, unselfishly.

In the currents and cross-currents of events, at the seat of government in nearly every capital of the world the demands upon the appraisers and heralds were never greater or the work more onerous than now. Everywhere there is the persisting sensation that possibly unpredictable happenings will startle or shock the world. Once the devices of elected, hereditary or self-appointed leaders would have been called plots or counterplots. Today the inclination is to regard them all too often as emergency measures designed to insure national security or what has been pictured as "the more abundant life."

Those who are inclined to insist upon a maintenance of the status quo, economically and politically, are denounced as reactionaries. Militant liberalism and progressivism sees nothing good in the old. The hope of happiness, of a new freedom, of dreamed-of ease and prosperity is, to them, in the so-called new, even if in this there must be a surrender, rather than an assurance of greater democratic freedom.

Several months ago, in this column, it was intimated that upon the success or failure of President Roosevelt to obtain from the extraordinary and the present regular sessions of Congress the approval, in the form of laws, of legislative measures then proposed or to be proposed by him, depended his own decision as to his determination to seek a third term, as well as the status of the Democratic Party in 1940. Now, somewhat more clearly than three months ago, is seen the possibility that the Democrats in Congress who have persisted in disregarding the orders from the White House high command will find themselves, before June, 1940, holding the bag, like victims of the antiquated quail-hunting trick, while the ringleaders make merry in the camp of the New Deal.

It is no longer a speculative probability, judging from guarded expressions from those close to the boiling political pot in Washington, that if the President feels confident that he can be elected to a third term he will disregard precedent and stand, not as the nominee of the party which sponsored him in 1932 and 1936, but as the leader and champion of a New Deal party, by that or some similar designation.

The prospect, viewed by those who have not been in accord with the so-called liberalism of the present Administration, is not particularly encouraging or reassuring. Of course it may be that the threat, actual or implied, is designed to impress upon the Democratic majority in Congress the necessity, if party solidarity is to be preserved, of yielding to the demands of the New Deal planners. There is, it may be agreed, an increasing tendency in Congress to keep the political peace at any price.

In sober contemplation, laying all prejudices aside, one catches the vision of two distraught old-line political parties, both deserted and shunted aside by recruits anxious to enlist in the ranks led by the dispensers of public bounty and the avowed foes, to accept their own phrase, of the sharers of special privileges.

The Wide Horizon

Preserving Press Freedom

By Robert W. Desmond

[From a Radio Talk Under the Auspices of the Massachusetts Library Association]

WE ARE warned quite often in these days that our press may lose its freedom; that it may come under a control such as already grips the press of most countries.

In the early days of the Federal Union, the constitutional recognition of the liberties of speech and of the press was gained only after a struggle. Certain respected founders of the Republic opposed the idea of guaranteeing them, and today it is possible that others may oppose them with equal sincerity. It is possible—despite the Constitutional provision that Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of the press—that such persons might find means to restrict those liberties.

How could they do it? The privileges under which the press now enters courts, legislative halls, and executive offices might be hedged about or withdrawn. Or lines of communication might be brought under control, paralyzing taxes might be imposed upon the newspapers, or upon their essential supplies, employment and labor might be regulated to the newspapers' disadvantage. And there is no foreseeing what other devices might be found by those who would stand in the light, obscuring with their own shadows what the rest of us want to know, and have a right to know.

So far, the Supreme Court has blocked all attempts to restrain the press in presenting the facts. But the large use of contempt of court procedure against newspapers, occasional temporary local censorships, and grumblings among legislators and high officials—from country grange to national capital—all show that the inclination to restrict press freedom is not without vitality. The attempt to alter the Supreme Court itself, the temporary suspension of newspapers in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Seattle, and elsewhere, because of labor troubles, and the C. I. O.-American Newspaper Guild proposal for a closed shop in editorial departments—these also have provided recent evidences that there may be more than one way to skin the cat of press freedom.

It is difficult to imagine a people so genial as Americans either imposing or submitting to the restraints and regimentation indicated by a muzzled press. And yet, the country is so large, and we all are so busy with our own immediate affairs, that unless we are alert a determined minority group of influential persons—possibly acting out of what they regarded as honest concern for the general welfare, or for reasons less altruistic—may bring the press under control. Under their control, of course.

The press needs to recognize its true position in Society. It has a semi-public character. Although privately owned and operated, it is not a private business in the same sense that a retail store or a manufacturing company are private businesses. The government has granted the press "liberty" and certain privileges. In return, the press may be expected to consider the public interests, above all. Generally, it tries to do so. But when it fails—especially for lack of trying—it is betraying a trust.

Beyond that, the press needs to act to improve its own status. This means some kind of professionalization, and perhaps a requirement of a license to practice journalism. Some journalists have disclaimed any professional character, or have declared a newspaper to be only a factory, producing newspapers, by chance, instead of mattresses or collar buttons. But, considering the vital position the press occupies in relation to the public mind, perhaps the journalist or publisher has no moral right to disclaim the responsibilities implied in a professional status.

It would not be particularly difficult to raise journalism to the level of a real profession, to protect the integrity of the newspapers and the news, and so to safeguard the public interest. This could be done while the press remained under private ownership, and with complete advantage to the qualified journalist himself.

But this happy condition is not likely to appear, and the ideal newspaper can scarcely be realized, until the public will support it. The ideal newspaper will not arrive much in advance of the ideal reader—who must be present, too, in numbers sufficient to make publication economically feasible.

The press is in an unrivaled position to awaken mankind to the possibilities ahead for building a better Society. But before the press can awaken mankind, the press itself must awaken. It must want to attain, it must want to get its head up and see the vistas open before it, it must dare to pioneer more courageously in the realm of ideas. If it does all that, it has the potential power to erase the social anarchy in which we live today.

Will it? Only the historian of the future can answer that. But, in the meantime, every one of us can do his own part in assuring the right answer by choosing to read and support the best newspapers he can find, and by insisting that they become still better.